

ROYAL VISITOR  
HAS LUNCHEON  
WITH COOLIDGENation's Capital Welcomes  
Prince of Wales as  
One of Its OwnHUGHES AT TRAIN  
TO GREET GUESTCabinet Members and Their  
Wives Are Presented  
to "Edward P."Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Edward,  
Prince of Wales, was received here  
today as one of America's own.The applause that resounded  
through the Union Station as the  
royal visitor alighted from his special  
train on his way to the White  
House was akin to that given to a  
Presidential candidate.There was no royal pomp about  
the arrival of the Prince. This was  
deliberately avoided; no military  
display nor bands and flag waving,  
simply a detail of policemen to make  
a way for the distinguished visitor  
to his waiting automobile.Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of  
State, was at the station to greet  
him. This is a distinction that is  
accorded few visitors to the national  
capital. The ordinary run of visi-  
tors to the White House from over-  
seas are usually met by an under-  
secretary in the Department of  
State. But Mr. Hughes took a special  
interest on this occasion, not only  
because it was the desire of the  
United States Government to ac-  
cord the heir to the British throne  
the greatest respect possible, but the  
Secretary and the Prince became  
close friends during the recent so-  
journ of Mr. Hughes in London.

## Prince Is Cheered

Historic Pennsylvania Avenue  
thronged with thousands of visi-  
tors from Union Station to the  
White House, was lined with thou-  
sands of persons, eager to get a  
glimpse of the royal visitor. There  
was clapping and an occasional  
"Hurrah for the Prince" as the ma-  
chine bearing him passed.Their view of the visitor was not  
marred by any military men on the  
street. There were only policemen  
at the street intersections to stop  
traffic in all directions as the royalty  
passed. An escort of seven motor-  
cycle policemen, accompanied the  
Prince's car, which was followed by  
other machines bearing J. Butler  
Wright, Third Assistant Secretary of  
State; Maj. Oscar J. Solbert, his per-  
sonal aide appointed by President  
Coolidge for this occasion; and the  
ever-present newspaper reporters.

## Family Luncheon

The luncheon at the White House  
was an entirely informal affair. The  
Prince of Wales was entertained at  
the White House more in the sense  
that it is home of Mr. Coolidge than  
as the Executive Mansion of the  
President. Only President and Mrs.  
Coolidge and their son, John, were  
present at the luncheon given for the  
visitor.But after luncheon members of  
the President's Cabinet and their  
wives called at the White House and  
were presented to the Prince by the  
President. The Cabinet members  
introduced were: Herbert Hoover,  
Secretary of Commerce; John W.  
Weeks, Secretary of War; Henry C.  
Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture;  
James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor;  
Harlan F. Stone, Attorney-General,  
and Hubert Work, Secretary of the  
Interior. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes also  
called. Other members of the Cab-  
inet were out of the city.The program for the visit of the  
Prince included no events at the  
capital outside of his reception at  
the White House. His train was to  
leave at 4 o'clock p. m. to return to  
Syosset on Long Island.

## Prince Looks Forward

to Big Polo Contest

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—A brisk and  
cheery young Englishman, who has  
been the perfection of tact and good  
(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## Labor Day

Next Monday, Sept. 1, being a  
legal holiday, The Christian Science  
Monitor will not be published.

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Owen Young Accepts  
Reparation Agency

By The Associated Press

Paris, Aug. 30

THE appointment of Owen D.  
Young of New York as agent-  
general for reparation payments at  
interim was announced by the  
Reparation Commission today.M. Delacroix will retain his  
place as a member of the Repara-  
tion Commission, acting as trustee  
without additional pay. Mr. Mac-  
fadyen, who is now general secre-  
tary of the commission, will vacate  
his present post. No word has  
been received from Seymour  
Parker Gilbert Jr., former under  
secretary of the American Treasury  
Department, as to whether he is  
willing to accept the post of agent-  
general after Mr. Young leaves it.GILLET VOICES  
VIGOROUS VIEW  
FOR PROHIBITIONCandidates for Senate Based  
on Record of Votes in  
Service in HouseFrederick H. Gillett, candidate for  
the Republican nomination for  
United States Senator from Massa-  
chusetts along with Frederick W.  
Dallinger, Representative in Con-  
gress from the eighth district, and  
Louis A. Coolidge of Milton, treas-  
urer of the United Shoe Machinery  
Company, at the party primaries a  
week from next Tuesday frankly  
and unhesitatingly defined his atti-  
tude toward prohibition, child labor  
legislation, international relations,  
the tariff and other issues, yesterday  
to a representative of The Christian  
Science Monitor.He declared himself a dry—had  
always been for prohibition, but he  
did not believe that the amending of  
the Constitution of the United States  
was the way to attain it. But, since the  
Eighteenth Amendment became part  
of the law of the land, he said every  
act, word, and effort of his was to  
enforce the law which the people had  
made a part of the Constitution.

## Center of Activity

"Had my vote—I speak as  
Speaker—been necessary when the  
Volstead Act was before the House  
I should have voted for it," he said  
as he sat in the last of a series of  
rooms in the Lawyers' Building, 11  
Beacon Street, Boston. Visitors on  
business in relation to the cam-  
paign, came and went, but the  
attention of the speaker was not  
diverted from his subject. He spoke  
of prohibition to members of his of-  
fice, talked decidedly and force-  
fully to the Monitor reporter. He said:I have been for prohibition for  
more than two decades. It is part  
of our country's law and the only  
change would ever think of mak-  
ing in the Volstead Enforcement  
Act would be to strengthen the ma-  
chinery of the law which is sup-  
porting and enforcing the amend-  
ment.Of course prohibition will "work."  
It's bound to work. It's the law  
of the nation as much as that other  
amendment which struck the chains  
from the slave. I never think of  
the prohibition amendment as being  
strengthened. As I said, I would  
have voted for the Volstead Act  
had my vote been necessary. I  
have voted for Massachusetts  
for money for the enforcement of  
prohibition and I will vote for all  
such legislation as will strengthen  
and shall be enforced just as closely  
to the letter as possible. Its ben-  
efits are abundantly apparent.I have voted for Massachusetts  
state enforcement act every  
time there was opportunity for a  
vote to express my opinion. I  
shall vote for a state enforcement  
code again this fall and hope that  
it will pass.

## Enforcement to the Limit

If we have no state enforce-  
ment law, our state officials and  
courts are not called upon to enforce  
prohibition. This law is going to be  
enforced and Massachusetts should  
have its stand with the other states  
and support the constitution in every  
way and to the limit of its power.It really seems preposterous for  
men to say that they are in favor  
of supporting the prohibitory law and  
yet that they don't want Federal  
enforcement. These same men, declar-  
ing all this, will vote against the law  
providing that the state assist the  
action in enforcing the law. They  
and they will not allow Massachusetts  
officers to perform a duty which they  
could easily do and with but little  
additional expense.Then the speaker, to make his  
position even more clear, said that  
the Volstead Act had taken the stand-  
ard, one-half of 1 per cent. for  
alcoholic content of beverages, from  
states which had enacted prohibi-  
tory laws years before. He added:There had to be a degree that  
could not be misunderstood, and  
that's why on half of one per cent  
was adopted. No one insists on a  
higher alcoholic content might not  
be allowed so far as its intoxicating  
properties are concerned, but it was  
adopted as it was easy to be  
beyond question. I would never  
change this standard as its intent to  
secure absolute prohibition. Above  
2 per cent, for instance, endless dif-  
ficulties and analyses without num-  
ber would have resulted and the  
enforcement of the law weakened and  
ultimately defeated. As I have said,  
the only change I would ever con-  
sider would be to decrease the  
standard. The enforcement of the Eight-  
eenth Amendment more complete  
and perfect.

## Always for Child Protection

The speaker said that so far as  
child labor legislation is concerned  
he has supported it in the House of  
Representatives for 20 years. He  
supported the law which the Su-  
preme Court afterwards declared un-  
constitutional and then favored the  
(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)CHINA WARNED  
AGAINST LOSS  
TO FOREIGNERSTwo Sharp Notes Sent to  
Peking Reminding It of  
Its ObligationsWASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Two com-  
munications have been addressed to  
the Peking Government by the Brit-  
ish, Japanese, French and American  
diplomatic officials in Peking, warn-  
ing that Government, "in the most  
solemn manner" of its inescapable  
obligation to prevent loss of foreign  
life and property, as a result of the  
fighting in, and about Shanghai.  
On Aug. 28, the Peking authorities  
were advised that the governments  
represented by the diplomats would  
"adopt such measures and utilize  
such means as are available to us to  
afford protection to foreign residents,  
and to our trade and property at or  
near Shanghai." In case the Chinese  
Government failed to afford these in-  
terests adequate protection.China Said to Be on Verge  
of Nation-Wide Civil War

By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, Aug. 30—The situa-  
tion here is hopeless. Military prepa-  
rations are going on apace on each  
side and menacing gestures indicate  
that China is on the verge of a  
nation-wide civil war, waiting only a  
signal from Gen. Wu Pei-fu to open  
hostilities. The campaign is un-  
doubtedly part of General Wu's mili-  
tary re-unification scheme to elimi-  
nate the Chekiang opposition, but  
Shanghai had been made the buffer  
factor. It is expected that the first  
move by General Wu will precipitate  
action from Mukden, where great  
war activities are reported.Canton is in a ferment, owing to  
the "merchants' strike" against the  
Communist régime introduced by  
Dr. Sun Yat-sen. It is estimated that  
30,000 troops are massed near Qin-  
shan, 20 miles from Shanghai, while  
to the south near Taihu Lake, there  
are further troop concentrations in-  
dicating preparations for a Kiangsu  
attack upon Lu Yung Hsiang, Tuchun  
of Chekiang Province.It is expected that Chi Shieh Yuan,  
Tuchun of Kiangsu, will open an  
offensive to regain control of Shang-  
hai, which geographically is in  
Kiangsu, but politically in Chekiang.  
Chi, in an interview, stated that  
between the two provinces and re-  
unification was impossible unless  
control was regained by Kiangsu. He  
added that only strong measures can  
bring the law back to the Republic.  
Lu Yung Hsiang, in a defensive  
position, has stationed his troops at  
strategic points, "assisted by his  
Fukien allies, to defend the western  
front."Business interests are making a  
last peace effort. Following yester-  
day's setting of all chambers of  
commerce and bankers, headed by  
the Chinese, American and British  
chambers are to form a joint dele-  
gation to interview Nanking and  
Hangchow leaders and to ask them  
to help to restore order and save  
China at this critical time.WASHINGTON GETS  
NO MESSAGE FROM  
FLIERS IN INVIGUTWASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Although  
air service officials in Washington  
had received no word from the world  
fliers, who were to hop off today from  
Ivigtut, Greenland, to Indian Harbor,  
Labrador, they assumed the aviators  
probably had taken order and had  
the only obstacle to the flight to-  
day would be unfavorable weather  
and it was pointed out that no late  
reports of storms in that section had  
been received.The absence of messages from the fliers  
was not regarded as unusual by  
officials, who pointed out that official  
news of the flight on previous laps  
in the Arctic region had been de-  
layed many hours.Value of Women's Training  
to Be Rated by FederationNew President Seeks Income Data Concerning 100,000  
Engaged in Business and Professions

By MARJORIE SHULER

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—An educa-  
tion in hand is worth considerably  
more than a diploma hanging on the  
wall in the opinion of the General  
Federation of Women's Clubs which  
is seeking to discover just how much  
a business training is worth to a  
woman in dollars and cents of  
earned income. The first step in this  
direction is taken in a letter sent to  
D. H. Blair, United States Commis-  
sioner of Internal Revenue, in which  
Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, the  
new president of the federation, asks  
that the machinery of the income tax  
division be utilized to collect infor-  
mation from 100,000 women regard-  
ing their training for business and  
professions and the amount of their  
earned income.The attempt of the organization to  
obtain reliable information concern-  
ing the effectiveness with which edu-  
cation is applied in the field of hu-  
man affairs is significant of the in-  
creasing attention paid by women to  
economic factors and their determi-  
nation to broaden their activities be-  
yond the specified limitations of what  
have been termed "women's inter-  
ests."In her letter to Mr. Blair, Mrs.  
Sherman calls attention to the fact  
that the regularly published reports

## Leaders of the Opposing Forces in China

LU YUNG HSIANG  
Tuchun of Chekiang Province, Who Is Now in Possession of  
a Portion of Kiangsu and Who Has Placed His Troops  
at Strategic Points to Defend It.  
GEN. WU PEI-FU  
Military Commander of the Central Armies, Who Has Sent  
His Men South to Help Drive Lu Yung Hsiang From the  
Contested Section of Kiangsu Province.WAGE EARNERS'  
STATUS FOUND  
27 P. C. BETTERSurvey of 23 Industries  
With 700,000 Employees  
Covers 10 YearsNEW YORK, Aug. 30—The National  
Industrial Conference Board of 247  
Park Avenue, after a study of wages  
from July, 1914, to July, 1924, reports  
that "in 23 leading manufacturing  
industries covering, on the average,  
700,000 employees, wages show an  
advance of 127.3 per cent. Taking  
the relation of the changes in earn-  
ings to the change in the cost of  
living from the common base of July,  
1914, the figures show that the wage  
earner in these industries is 27 per  
cent better off today than he was in  
July, 1914." The report continues:The drop in the cost of living from  
the high peak of 1920 has been  
considerably greater in proportion  
than the drop in wages from the  
same high peak. Consequently, the  
purchasing power of the dollar is  
greater than it was.Among the hourly wage increases  
in some of the manufacturing in-  
dustries may be noted: 122 per cent  
in the automobile trade, 141 per cent  
in iron and steel, 158 per cent in  
rubber, 128 per cent in boot and  
shoe, 168 per cent in northern cot-  
ton mills.Industries other than manu-  
facturing show similar increases over  
the same period: anthracite mining  
191 per cent, Class I railroads 135  
per cent, building 168 per cent with-  
out bonuses, and agriculture 89 per  
cent. With the exception of build-  
ing and mining industries, all wages  
are below the high peak of 1920.Less striking but still of con-  
siderable significance are the  
changes in employment and hours of  
work. Employment in identical  
manufacturing plants throughout  
the United States has increased  
between July, 1914 and July, 1924.  
This is a remarkable indication of  
the expansion of the economy.The average work week has  
dropped over five hours during this  
10-year period. The average nominal  
rate in July, 1914, was 55 hours, but  
with June of this year it had dropped to 49.9 hours.Coolidge Family  
Album for PublicPresident Makes Gift of Col-  
lection of Photographs to  
Library in NorthamptonNORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 30—  
President Coolidge has presented to  
the Forbes Library here a large col-  
lection of family photographs, pre-  
pared by the President while on his  
recent vacation at Plymouth, Vt.  
The pictures are identified and com-  
mented upon in the President's own  
hand-writing, and include well-pre-  
served Daguerotypes of his an-  
cestors, as well as a number of pho-  
tographs of Mr. Coolidge.LEAGUE COUNCIL  
OPENS SESSIONConsiders Committee Re-  
ports Preliminary to As-  
sembly of Delegates

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Aug. 30—The animation  
which usually reigns in Geneva dur-  
ing the period of the League of  
Nations Assembly has commenced to  
make itself felt. Many of the dele-  
gations have already arrived. A  
great many Americans as usual are  
staying in the city and there is an  
unprecedented demand for seats at  
next week's public sittings. Tickets  
which in previous years have been  
available for one day are this year  
available for a half day only. Among  
the Americans present are delegates  
to the recent conference of the Inter-  
national Union, most of whom are  
staying here a few days to see  
something of the League at work.Papers have published pictures of  
Thomas W. Lamont as the United  
States observer to the Assembly, but  
in response to an inquiry from The  
Christian Science Monitor, representa-  
tive Mr. Lamont stated that his  
presence here with his family at this  
moment was purely by chance.On the other hand Justice John H. Clarke  
and George W. Wickham of the  
American League of Nations Non-  
partisan Association have arrived in  
connection with the Assembly and it  
has been announced that during the  
last three weeks 1700 Americans  
have passed through the office which  
that association has established here.  
The thirty-third session of the League  
of Nations Council opened yesterday  
under the presidency of Paul  
Hymans and considered reports from  
several committees which they  
passed forward to the Assembly.  
These included reports from the tem-  
porary committee on slavery, the  
permanent mandates commission, the  
advisory committee on opium and  
the committee for the protection of  
women and children in the Near  
East. Most matters dealt with in  
these reports have been summarized  
in the Monitor from time to time  
when the committees met.Interest in the Assembly proceed-  
ings this year centers largely around  
the questions of disarmament and  
security. Replies continue to arrive  
from various governments concern-  
ing the draft treaty of mutual as-  
sistance. Today is published the re-  
ply of Czechoslovakia, which favors  
the treaty as a basis for discussion.  
One interesting passage is that in  
which the Czechoslovakian Govern-  
ment draws attention to compulsory  
arbitration which, it says, it endeav-  
ors to apply in its own policy when-  
ever it has the opportunity.COOLIDGE RAISES EMBARGO  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—The em-  
bargo imposed several months ago to  
prevent shipment of arms to Cuba  
was raised today by President Coolidge.  
The action was taken, by presidential  
proclamation, on the basis of official  
information indicating that the emer-  
gency which caused the embargo,  
growing out of internal disturbances in  
Cuba, had ended.FRENCH TROOPS TO START  
EVACUATING OCCUPIED ZONE,  
FOLLOWING SIGNING OF PACTSignatures Appended at  
Foreign Office by Various  
RepresentativesGovernment to Issue Order  
for Immediate Departure  
From DortmundMINERS' FEDERATION  
YET TO TAKE ACTIONRETIREMENT WILL  
OCCUPY FEW WEEKSBritain Aroused to Fact It  
Must Not Lag Behind in  
Negotiating TreatiesPreliminary Steps Taken for  
Economic Withdrawal—  
Delay to Be Avoided

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 30—The London  
Agreement was signed today at the  
Foreign Office by the ambassadors,  
ministers and chargé d'affaires of the  
interested powers.Although in some quarters the im-  
pression had been that the event  
would be a solemn ceremony, this  
was erroneous, as the proceedings  
are a mere matter of form, some  
Dominion delegates who wanted to  
get away from London having even  
appended their signature yesterday.  
In spite of the unimportance at-  
tached to this event, nevertheless, it  
means a greater forward step than  
mere initialing, inasmuch as the  
French and German parliaments have  
also ratified the pact meantime.It is regarded as unfortunate in  
informed circles here that the Brit-  
ish Parliament did not have an op-  
portunity for ratification—although  
the signing is not tantamount to it,  
as Ramsay MacDonald agreed to lay  
all treaties before the House—such  
a thing as a hostile vote now  
would be a grave matter.It is also reported that the float-  
ing of a German loan will be more  
difficult than supposed on account  
of the persistent snag seen in the  
fact that the way lies open for any  
signatory to take individual sanc-  
tions and the Ruhr is not being  
evacuated soon enough. Objection  
is also taken to the present system  
of deliveries in kind.Undoubtedly the country is being  
aroused to the fact that the British  
Government must not lag behind  
others in negotiating advantageous  
commercial treaties with the Reich  
and has several levers to use in this  
respect, one of which is war debts.The Miners' Federation has not  
been able to reach a decision as to  
what action it will take with respect  
to the London pact and its effect on  
the coal trade. It is hoped when  
the deputation is received by Mr.  
MacDonald something definite will be  
forthcoming. It is possible that the  
Prime Minister will seize on this as  
an excuse to press his growing re-  
sistance for the need of temporary  
sacrifice, but although the Government  
is serious opposition from Philip Snowden,  
Chancellor of the Exchequer, as  
well as Lancashire and Yorkshire,  
both strongholds of Labor and Free  
Trade.TELEPHONE TALKS  
TIME LIMIT REDUCEDReduction of the talking period on  
15 and 20-cent toll calls from five  
minutes to three minutes will become  
effective Sept. 1, when the New En-  
gland Telephone and Telegraph Com-  
pany is allowed to put the proposed  
reduction into operation. It became  
known that the telephone com-  
pany to delay further the proposed  
cut in talking period.Several months ago the company  
filed notice with the department that  
it intended to increase toll rates, rates  
on private branch exchanges, on pri-  
vate lines and on some minor  
services. The city of Boston made  
vigorous protest and a series of hear-  
ings were held. A number of the  
minor requests of the company were  
granted by the commission and delays  
were ordered in other cases. The pro-  
posed decrease in the talking period  
on these toll calls was ordered sus-  
pended until Sept. 1, but now, with-  
out any restraining order, it will  
go into effect.CAPT. MACMILLAN  
ON THE WAY HOMEWISCASSETT, Maine, Aug. 30—  
Preparations were continued today  
for a fitting welcome to Capt. Donald B.  
Macmillan, who expects to return  
here on Sept. 15 from his successful  
Arctic expedition on the Schooner  
Bowditch, in which he left here a year  
ago last June.Charles S. Sewall, his classmate  
at Bowdoin College, received word  
from Lt. Col. N. F. Foss of prepos-  
sister of the explorer, that she had  
received a message from him, which  
had been picked up by an amateur  
radio operator and forwarded to her.Macmillan, much satisfaction is  
displayed here that the London  
Agreement has been ratified and the  
Dawes legislation passed. A year  
ago scarcely anybody in Germany  
would believe that a Reichstag, in  
which more than 100 Conservatives  
and 60 Communists were sitting, would  
pass bills which convert the state  
railways—the pride of Germany—  
into a private company under foreign  
control, burdening them with \$600-  
000,000 marks annually for repara-  
tion purposes; bills which force in-  
dustry to pay \$300,000,000 marks an-  
nually into the reparation fund, and  
which replace the Reichsbank by a  
new bank under foreign control. All  
this, moreover, has taken place while  
the French troops are still in the  
Ruhr.The votes that were given yester-  
day in support of the Dawes bills  
were indirectly also given in favor  
of the so-called fulfillment policy.  
The Vossische Zeitung writes: "The  
civil war which seemed inevitable  
a year ago has been avoided. . . .  
The present hour is the hour of recon-  
struction under the auspices of co-  
operation, democracy and peace."

## Customs Levy to Cease

MAYENCE, Germany, Aug. 29 (P)—  
French authorities tomorrow will  
issue orders for evacuation of the  
zones connecting the Colonne,  
Coblentz, Mayence and Kehl bridge-  
heads, which zones have constituted  
the customs sanctuaries, following  
upon the occupation of the Ruhr.  
It is expected that levying of cus-  
toms duties in this region will cease  
Sept. 9.







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### Why Pigs Don't Need Names

JOHN and Mary were taking a short cut home from the grocery store. They had gone up the hill to the schoolhouse, and around past the schoolhouse, and over a stone wall, and across Farmer Jones's potato field, stepping carefully so as not to step on the potato plants. And that was why Farmer Jones let them take a short cut across his potato field. Then they had climbed another stone wall into a meadow.

"Let's go see the pigs," said John. "I expect the baby pigs will be getting quite big," said Mary. "We haven't seen them for a week." So they crossed the meadow to see the pigs.

Farmer Jones's pigs lived in a house of their own, with a fenced-in front yard for the children to play in. There were Mr. and Mrs. Pig, and their five pig children, who were quite small and pink, with admirable curly tails. And when Mary and John looked over into their front yard the five pig children were running about, and showing their noses in the mud, and having a splendid time.

"Let's name them," said John. "They ought to have names," said Mary. "I'll name first," said John. "All right," said John. "Go ahead," Mary pointed with her finger. "I name that one William," said Mary. "I'll name that one next to William," said John. "I name mine Christopher Columbus," said John. "I name that one standing in the middle of the pen," said Mary. "I name him King George."

"My turn next," said John, "and I think there ought to be some girls' names. I name that one Mary in the corner Queen Elizabeth."

"And I name the one in the other corner Martha Washington," said Mary.

Now it happened that hardly had all the little pigs been named when Queen Elizabeth saw something that interested her in the middle of their front yard, and ran to look at it. And just then William ran over to the corner where Queen Elizabeth had been. And Christopher Columbus wondered what Queen Elizabeth had found and ran to see. And King George ran over in the place where Martha Washington had been before she wandered off somewhere else.

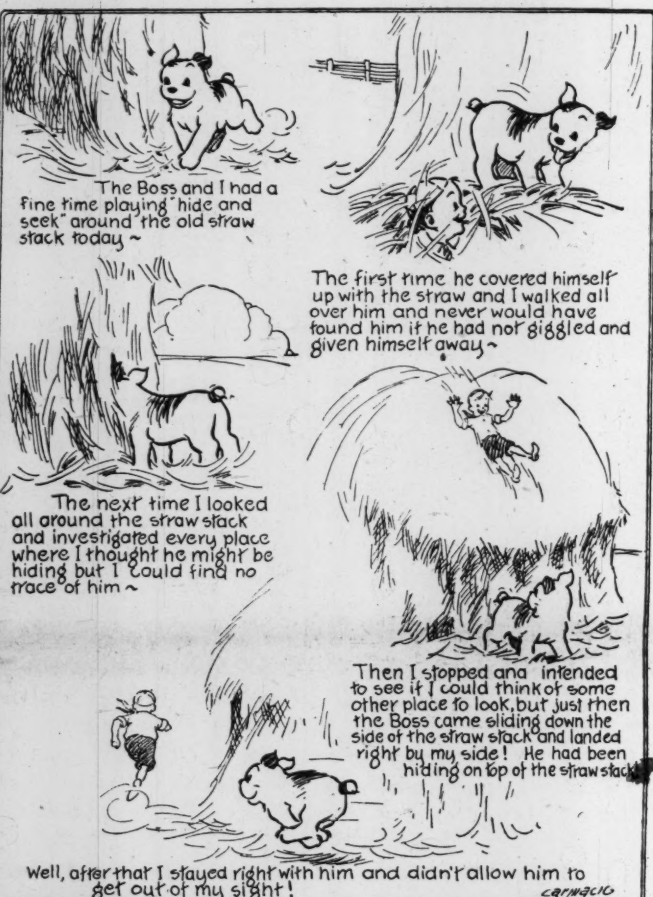
"They're all mixed up," said John. "Here we've named them, and now I don't know which is which."

"Neither do I," said Mary. "They all look alike to me," said John.

"I guess we wasted our time naming them," said Mary. "I guess that's why pigs don't have names."

If everybody looked alike, what good would naming do? For Susan would look just like Jane and Jane look just like Sue. And Philip would look just like John, and John look just like Phil, and William would look just like Joe, and Joe look just like Bill.

So how would anybody know whose name was really whose? And when it came to naming names, Oh, what would be the use?



### DRIVE TO REVIVE USE OF THE CLOG IN LANCASHIRE

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Aug. 28.—There is an old English saying prevalent in the north that between clogs and clogs there are only three generations—meaning that commercial prosperity only lasts from grandfather to grandson. Clogs, or wooden-soled shoes, have always been associated with Yorkshire and Lancashire, but time seems to bring changes in fashion, and "the clang of the wooden shoon" will soon be only a poetical memory unless things alter.

So pressing has the matter become that a meeting of clog makers was recently held in Manchester to inaugurate an advertising campaign with a view to popularizing the clog. It was stated by the chairman that the trouble began when the surplus stocks of army boots were thrown on the market, and as plenty of boots were still to be had, it was probable that clogs would not be wanted. Change of fashion was also another reason as formerly children and cotton operatives all wore clogs, but now they were going to work in cheap fancy shoes. Children were also discouraged from wearing clogs at school, parents not liking to have their children pointed at.

Another curious reason for their being discarded was that so much dancing was now taught in schools. It was pointed out by the speakers that wooden-soled clogs were more economical and hygienic than shoddy boots, and that if money were spent on advertising, children might be persuaded to wear clogs again. As there is at present a great outcry in Britain against the flood of shoddy shoes now on the market, it is possible that some good propaganda might be effective. Anyhow, it was stated that £250 out of £250 required for advertising and propaganda had been secured, and a body called the "Clog Publicity Association" was formed.

### NEWSPRINT PRICES TO FALL

MONTREAL, Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Canadian mills are getting too high a price for newsprint at present, and the price is sure to come down within a year, says Lord Beaverbrook, who is here on a holiday. This conclusion is based on plans for big increases in newsprint production now being worked out.

### QUEBEC TO DEVELOP PORT

QUEBEC, Aug. 28.—(Special Correspondence)—The Federal Government has sanctioned the plans of the Quebec Harbor Board for port developments which will cost \$10,000,000 and take five years to complete.

### H. W. MASSINGHAM HAS PASSED AWAY

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Henry William Massingham, one of the most distinguished figures in the world of journalism, whose passing is recorded in the morning papers, has become well known to readers of The Christian Science Monitor through his incisive and informative contributions to this journal under the heading "A British Onlooker's Diary." His style was polished and energetic, and he was quite fearless in presenting ideals and opinions which often ran counter to popularly accepted views. Having decided upon the rightness or wrongness of any course of action that came under his consideration he upheld it through thick and thin, or fearlessly attacked it according to his convictions. At the time of the South African War, which he disapproved of, it became necessary for him to resign his editorship of the Daily Chronicle.

In 1907 he became editor of the Nation, which, under his guidance, became a Liberal organ one of the most important of political magazines. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, when Prime Minister, referred to him as a "fire eater," which was not at that time an unfair description of his passionate championship of his ideals. When last year he resigned the editorship of the Nation he relinquished also his more extreme manner and his partisanship for the Labor Party, whose cause he espoused, was far more moderate than his previous political writing had been. He told the writer he found himself much freer and able to do better work when no longer tied to his editorial chair.

At the close of the war he visited the United States and toured the principal eastern cities, committing his impressions to a series of articles that he subsequently wrote in the Nation, which, while thoroughly appreciative of certain phases of American life, were remarkable for their close analysis of the conditions he observed. A very lovable character with whom it was not always necessary to agree, but whom even his foes, if he had any, could not fail to respect.

### 1924 FLOUR MILLS IN CANADA

MONTREAL, Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Canada has 1364 flour and grist mills, of which 1211 are located in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces. Their combined capacity is 134,125 barrels of flour a day. Montreal alone has an output of 20,000 barrels daily. Wheat ground in Canada aggregates 80,000,000 bushels a year.

### CANADA RAIDS LIQUOR PLACES

WINDSOR, Ont., Aug. 27 (Special Correspondence)—Half a hundred proprietors of drinking establishments along the Canadian side of the Detroit River are to be arraigned before Magistrate Gundy on charges laid by provincial enforcement officers. The action follows raids that are believed to be the initial steps in a "big push" to eliminate objectionable resorts all along the border.

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Hosiery  
for  
Autumn, 1924



## New Fashions

in  
Sports Clothes  
Blouses  
Neckwear  
Indoor Gowns  
Lingerie  
Gloves  
Bags  
for  
Autumn, 1924

## Correct Apparel for the Autumn Exodus to School and College

The season's trends, as they influence color, fabric and style, are reflected in the new clothing and accessories now assembled in the various sections of the Store, making it a simple matter, indeed, to obtain an attractive and authentic costume for every hour of the student's day

### Boys' and Youths' Apparel

The approved styles of the leading schools—in a word, the approved styles of Autumn find ample representation in the highly specialized sections located on the Sixth Floor.

Boys' Suits, many of them with vests and all with extra knickers, are priced . . . \$15.00 to 42.50

Boys' Overcoats, chiefly from London, are smart in cut and superior in fabric . . . \$35.00 to 60.00

Youths' Suits, sizes 17 to 21, excellently tailored; with two pairs of trousers . . . \$32.50 to 50.00

English Overcoats for youths embody many distinctive features . . . \$45.00 to 60.00

### Children's Hat-and-Coat Sets

and in many cases with leggings, too, not only provide snug comfort in cool weather, but a most fetching costume as well.

The young lad or lassie attired in one of these delightful outfits will be an object of admiration on whatever jaunt or promenade he or she may be bent—not entirely because of the lovely colors involved, but also because of the clever lines which characterize the sets, many of which are direct importations from Paris.

Sizes are 2 to 6 years. The fabrics used are all the lovely soft woolsens of the season, and trimmings consist of fur-collars, cuffs or edgings, touches of embroidery, applique and the like. (Second Floor)

### Girls' Apparel

Miss Six-to-Seventeen should find much to charm her in the fashion-favored apparel being shown in such profusion and in a variety of prices in the Second Floor Sections.

Here are dresses for the class-room—smart-styled frocks in serge, jersey, wool crepe, flannel and numerous silks . . . \$15.00 to 50.00

Delightful dresses for gala occasions involve georgette crepe, chiffon and Canton crepe, in pretty, dainty colors and styles . . . \$29.50 to 85.00

Coats range from simple sports types to those more elaborate in genre, and offer exceptional choice of colors, fabrics and fur-trimmings . . . \$29.50 to 225.00

### Attractive New Dress Flannels

undoubtedly an outstanding favorite among the woolen fabrics for Autumn, 1924, and hence a prominent feature in Altman's comprehensive section.

The plain flannels embrace charming colors, most of them gay, yellow, red, violet, purple and green being among the most striking.

The plaids and stripes are inviting to a high degree and concern a fascinating array of color-tones, both vivid and soft, and types of patterns, both large and medium as applied to the plaids, and both narrow and wide as applied to the stripes.

It is important to note that these selections are of all-wool construction. (First Floor)

## Fashionable Clothes for the International Polo Matches











# Music of the World—Theatrical News

## A Quarter-Tone Piano

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—A quarter-tone piano, thanks to the prowess of Moritz Stoehr, inventor of the instrument, is being shown to the public for the first time. The instrument, which is a modification of the ordinary keyboard instrument, is being shown to the public for the first time. The instrument, which is a modification of the ordinary keyboard instrument, is being shown to the public for the first time.

Now there is nothing novel in quarter-tones, as anyone who has heard the wheels of a tramcar or a railway carriage squeal around a curve, knows about that. Anybody who has heard a motor truck shriek its way across Fifth Avenue, or the traffic makes the east and west movements has got acquainted with them. So, too, anybody who has heard the hermit thrush sing in the top of a fir on the border of a woodlot in northern New England, has indisputable familiarity with them. For that matter, every person who has a voice and can produce musical sound, has quarter-tones in his potential possession; while the cheerful man who goes about his daily work singing, and who vocalizes in the manner that we ordinarily describe as out of tune, has quarter-tones at his actual command. And to go further, all violinists and violoncellists are perfectly aware of the existence of quarter-tones, while the ear of the trained musician, in the course of presenting modern chamber-music works, to test the effect of quarter-tones on audiences.

A Single Specimen  
A keyboard instrument, I said, to produce a scale in quarter-tones, is what Mr. Stoehr, as engineer, Mr. Blodiollo, as craftsman, and Mr. Moritz, as owner and manager of a factory, have brought to the point of realization. They are bringing out, I ought to emphasize, but a single specimen, for the instrument, and they are building it in the form of a piano.

They have gone to this trouble, I indicated, to serve the interests of those who compose. But I do not profess to be certain about that motive. They may have done it out of sheer delight in overcoming mechanical obstacles. For technically impossible the idea of a quarter-tone piano was almost proved by the German inventor, one behind the other, only three months ago. Steinweg conceived the notion of placing two horizontal grand pianos side by side, one tuned a quarter of a tone higher than the other, and of consolidating their action under a single keyboard of 176 keys. This not only gave an instrument of extraordinary bulk and unmanageableness, but also furnished difficulties for the hands of the performer, ranging all the way from awkwardness to insurmountability.

A Double Keyboard  
Speaking of hands, there we have, thinking it fair to say, Mr. Stoehr's special point of approach to the piano. He has made, to my knowledge, three inventions that pertain to the mechanism of contact between player and instrument. He has invented a keyboard with short black keys, a double keyboard and a keyboard music writer. So I have no doubt he was led by experience, then the problem of a quarter-tone piano arose, to employ a double keyboard; and, of course, he was guided by historic precedent, inasmuch as he was merely applying the scheme of two manuals, used in the organ, and that of an upper and lower rank of keys, used in the harpsichord.

To give specific account of the invention, I took one of the Hudson River ferries the other day with Mr. Stoehr, and crossed to the New



Photograph by John Wells, New York  
MORITZ STOEHR

Jersey side of the stream to West New York, to visit the piano factory that operates under the old firm name of Paul G. Mehlis & Sons. There I had the pleasure of being shown about by Mr. Mehlis. For the first time, I saw the processes of the piano-making, from the choice of the wood, to the final assembly of the instrument. I learned that everything depended on a tapering piece of wood, about the length of a walking-stick, known as the bridge. When I expressed surprise that a mere little timber, peculiarly whittled and bent, could be patented, Mr. Mehlis told me of something more insignificant than that, which he had found in the government archives at Washington, entered under patent registry. It was, I recall correctly, a carving of a bird, intended to decorate the music-rack of a piano of long ago.

Two Pianos Combined  
But to come to Mr. Stoehr's invention. We found it in one of the well-glassed corners of the factory building, where light was especially abundant. There it stood, complete for special construction of keys and hammers, which has yet to be installed; and for the outer case, which I presume is quite a secondary matter, anyway. The quarter-tone piano consists of the iron frames, with strings and soundboards, of two grand pianos, placed on end, or in what is known as the inverted position, one behind the other. The forward frame stands straight up and down; while the rear one is

key, to agree with the difference in pitch between the two notes struck; for the strings of the rear piano are to be tuned a quarter of a tone higher than those of the forward one. Of the three men concerned in the undertaking, I believe I comprehended best Mr. Blodiollo, whom I did not meet. For the time of the visit was Saturday afternoon, and the works were closed down. Do they not say, indeed, that the style is the man? And style I could see written plain in every line of Mr. Blodiollo's handwork on this solitary instrument. With a little less certainly than that of Mr. Mehlis. Not but that he answered all my queries with splendid patience. But I could hardly cease to marvel that he should take such satisfaction as he

evidently did in having the laws of the United States, and I know not of how many countries besides, support him in the ownership of a wedge which he shoves into his piano, between strings and sounding-board, in the name of tone. With least assurance of all I make out Mr. Stoehr, though I have known him for the past two years. I talked with him going to the factory, talked with him there and talked with him returning. In fact I have talked with him much since the trip. But why should he wish to disturb the state of what this new method is in almost a sausage? The sophisticated musician and the man in the street shake hands over jazz and the latter will understand "Hyperprism" much quicker than the critic who feels done out of his job if one work of art is not an imitation of another work of art.

Mr. Eugene Goossens conducted, and, so far as the present writer could tell, the orchestra did not play any wrong noises.

Duly Explained  
On can no more imagine a futurist without a manifesto than Shaw without a preface, and as an art critic once put it rather elegantly, these manifestoes "seem naturally as full of theory as a sausage is of meat, and often the artistic skin is about as thick as that of a sausage." "Hyperprism" was duly explained in an article which appeared in the press, written with the composer's sanction by Mr. Reginald K. Kapp. We were assured that Varèse, who has 11 large orchestral works to his credit, is perfectly serious, and that his aim is to find a new method of expression.

A listener without some knowledge of what this new method is in almost a sausage? The sophisticated musician and the man in the street shake hands over jazz and the latter will understand "Hyperprism" much quicker than the critic who feels done out of his job if one work of art is not an imitation of another work of art.

Mr. Eugene Goossens conducted, and, so far as the present writer could tell, the orchestra did not play any wrong noises.

Instruments Used  
The mere mention of the instruments employed in this strange adventure in sound. They consist of a flute (changing to piccolo), E-flat clarinet, three horns in F, two trumpets in C, tuba, trombone, snare drum, Indian drum, bass drum (mammoth), two cymbals, crash cymbals, tam-tam, triangle, anvil, slap-stick, two Chinese blocks (high and low), lion-rong, rattles, sleigh bells and a siren. Not even the Strand or Broadway could offer a choicer selection of significant noises.

"Hyperprism" is constructed on the simple and familiar form of three sections, A, B, and C, and the interest is maintained by such variations of sound quality as were described above.

Other Works  
Ernesto Halffter also has written a trio with piano called "Perfume of Arabia," several pieces for the guitar which that admirable and exquisite artist, Segovia, performed; an opera "El Amor Alcorico," which was announced at the Teatro Real, but which the young composer withdrew because he was not satisfied with it; to the great scandal of people who failed to understand that an artist can give precedence to the demands of his conscience over those of society. Quietly, without any noisy manifestations, Ernesto Halffter repiles to his opponents, and to the hopes of his friends by composing new works and patiently striving to set free the deep personality which asserts itself in him.

The great Spanish tradition, which Albeniz, and after him Manuel de Falla, revived, seems to have found in Ernesto Halffter a new genius who will revitalize, to the joy of all musicians, its brilliant, ardent and cheerful or melancholy vein. It is for the future to show whether such hope will be futile or real, but now at any rate we have to turn our eyes toward this young man and listen to this dialogue between Youth and Music.

Halffter's Quartet  
About the same time the Budapest Quartet also performed at Madrid another of Ernesto Halffter's works, a quartet in three parts, entitled "Sonatina Fantasia," a work full of grace, rhythmic wealth and felicitous boldness, which combines the distant echoes of Scarlatti and Mozart (are not these two composers slightly Spanish, one because he resided so long in Madrid and the other on account of "Don Juan"?) with the marriage of Figaro's wealth of Ravel and Stravinsky, and yet his work is entirely personal.

He already has tried his hand at orchestral work by scoring a work which he had first written as a string quartet, and which was performed at the concerts of the Orquesta Filarmonica under the direction of Perez Casas. The first orchestral audition was given on Nov. 9 last and was received with real enthusiasm.

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back of the authors who make the high endeavor and do the work while things we should be fair enough to report the truth about such makeshift and money-getting affairs as "The Easy Mark." This is just plain unvarnished theatrical "hokus pokus" Kate Morgan, Joseph Dailey, Pauline Armitage, G. Pat Collins, Ted W. Gibson and Walter Huston are good actors and should be presented in a good play.

London Stage Notes  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Aug. 19.—"Our Nell," with the entire company which has been presenting it at the Gaiety, will tour with the piece, visiting Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow, until the end of October.

Robert Courtneidge, who has had several seasons at the Savoy and the Shaftesbury theaters, is resuming theatrical management in London next month. His first venture is to be the production of a new sporting comedy, "The Sport of Kings." He has also arranged to present Henry Baynton in a couple of classical plays.

The long career of "The Fake," at the Apollo is nearing an end. When the piece is withdrawn Godfrey Tearle will leave London for New York, where he will play the leading part in it.

Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan" is to be withdrawn on Oct. 25, in order to enable Sybil Thorndike to complete a long standing touring contract made with Henry Arthur Jones. During her absence from London, the New Theater will be occupied by Matheson Lang.

The Regent Theater is now under the management of Walter Payne. His special features are frequent changes of program and "popular prices." He has secured Ethel Irving for a short revival of Henry Arthur Jones' "Mrs. Dan's Defence." Some Bernard Shaw plays will also be presented.

This year's annual conference of the British Drama League is to be held in Liverpool during October. The senate of the Liverpool University have appointed Lennox Robinson to be a lecturer on dramatic art.

Next month the First Studio Theater, which has been formed with the object of producing plays of all nations, irrespective of commercial significance, is to be opened in London. The principal supporters of the movement are Lord and Lady Howards de Walden. The committee are not proposing to offer any drastic innovations, but to "present drama as a simple form and to contrast the work of the author and actor in a chamber theater." The initial program will be given at Seaford House.

New York Stage Notes  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—"Conscience," which was to have opened at the Cherry Lane Theater last Monday night, has been bought by A. H. Woods, and will come to the Belmont Theater on Sept. 8.

"Rose Marie," the new Hammerstein musical play, in which Mary Ellis will be featured, will open at the Imperial Theater on Sept. 2.

"Havoc" will open at Maxine Elliott's Theater on Labor Day.

An outdoor fete in aid of the Actors' Fund of America will be held at the Emporium on Sept. 5, with a program of offerings by prominent stage stars.

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Next Starts Tonight 8:30-11:30

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in "JANICE MEREDITH"  
COSMOPOLITAN THEATRE, Col. Circle  
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Mats: 8:30, 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30  
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## Music, Economics and Politics

By FULLERTON WALDO

Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 29.—AT THE Institute of Politics in Williamstown, when the air has been surcharged with decimal places, graphic curves and clashes of opinion on controversial issues, the soothing influence of the music played by Charles L. Safford, professor of music in Williams College, has had a tranquilizing effect.

The other night after a brilliant ratiocination by Dr. Moritz Bonn, the German economist, the audience at Chapin Hall was prevented from leaving immediately by a cloudburst with a magnificent display of lightning and a reverberant artillery of thunder. Through the storm Mr. Safford sat at the organ-bench, playing an extended postlude while the increasing group about the organ forgot the raving of the elements outside in the beauty of the music. Not only but Beethoven's Fifth Symphony would do to accompany the majesty of the natural phenomenon; no other music could match the meteorology. One remembered that Beethoven, the German economist, the audience at Chapin Hall was prevented from leaving immediately by a cloudburst with a magnificent display of lightning and a reverberant artillery of thunder. 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# Polo and the Prince—International Match and Royal Visitor Now Lead the News



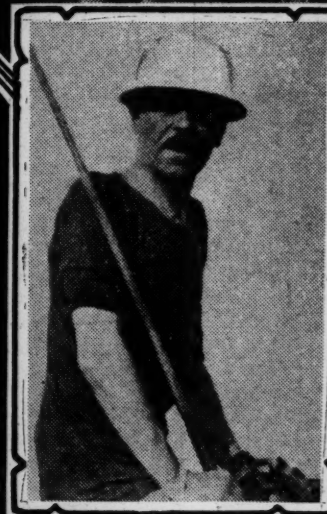
The four men who have been chosen to carry the colors of the United States at the Anglo-American polo games at Meadowbrook, L. I. Each of the four players is an athlete well known in the annals of American sports and is expected to give a worthy record. Left to right: J. Watson Webb, No. 1; Thomas Hitchcock Jr., No. 2; Devereux Milburn, No. 4 (back); Malcolm Stevenson, No. 3.—© Underwood & Underwood.



Candidates for British polo team photographed aboard the steamship which brought them to America. Left to right: Maj. J. B. Atkinson, Maj. T. W. Kirkwood, Maj. G. H. Phipps-Hornby, Maj. F. B. Hurdall, Maj. V. N. Lockett, Maj. L. L. Lacey.—© Underwood & Underwood.



The Prince of Wales in military attire. Britain's Heir has arrived in the United States to witness the Anglo-American polo match for the International cup at Meadowbrook. Following the games the Prince will continue his vacation on his Alberta ranch.—Wide World Photos.



Lieut.-Col. T. P. Melvill came to America ahead of the other British poloists. It is likely he will play No. 1 for challengers.—© Keystone View Co.



The Prince's love of polo has not been merely that of a spectator. Here he is shown in the role of player for the Hurlingham team.—© Underwood & Underwood.



After the games, the Prince will go to his ranch in western Canada. Here is shown the front view of the ranch house.—© Keystone View Co.

This is Woodside, the palatial country estate of Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden at Syosset, L. I., which the Prince will occupy during his stay in the United States.—Photograms, N. Y.



The cup. This trophy, known as the International Polo Challenge Cup, was first won by the Americans in 1909, their team consisting of the Waterbury brothers, Lawrence and J. M. Jr.; Harry P. Whitney and Devereux Milburn.—Underwood & Underwood.



Maj. Oscar N. Solbert, U. S. A., Engineer Corps, who, at the request of President Coolidge, was designated by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, as honorary aide-de-camp to the Prince during the latter's stay in the United States.—© Underwood & Underwood.

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# Sargent's Painting Leadership—Art News and Comment

## A Climax in Portraiture

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Aug. 26

WITH John Singer Sargent resting on his honor as the dean of American portrait painters, the question is who will inaugurate the new era? Mr. Sargent established an American style while painting personages from royalty to peasantry between mural achievements, giving himself the right to choose landscape as a pleasant occupation after years of industry. Who is the coming man or woman with individual facility to rise above the ranks? Everywhere we hear the question, while on a transcontinental journey this summer, at the same time meeting capable portrait painters on the Pacific coast as well as in museums of the middle west. The demand for portraits is widespread, a prosperous class of citizens and organizations looking for eminent painters.

The Chicago Art Institute, on the main traveled road, had 9514 visitors on a Sunday, and nearly 30,000 in an August fortnight in the picture galleries where hung the Rembrandts. There is the portrait of his father, "Harman Gerrits Van Rijn," in the Kimball Collection, a self portrait, "Rembrandt Wearing a Steel Gorget," in the Logan loan and "Young Girl at an Open Door" in the Old Masters Gallery. From this superlative group the viewers go to the summer loans of the Raeburns, Van Dyck, Reynolds and the magnificent eighteenth century portrait painters, stopping among the Goyas and Velasquez portraits of the Spanish gallery and the old masters, reaching finally the social leaders within our own time, "Mrs. Stinson" by Sargent, "Mrs. Potter Palmer" by Zorn, "Mrs. Hibbard" by Sorolla, the brilliant portraits of today by Shannon and Louis Betts. There are other portraits of men and women by Americans, and who among them will take precedence?

That man is without honor in his own country follows the circumstance in which many Chicagoans go to New York and to Boston when they fail to find a European to paint their family portraits, and the New Yorkers and residents of Minnesota as well as Californians come to Chicago in search of artists. This may not mean any sign of the times after all, so long as both artists and men of fortune, especially in the United States, are migratory. The New Logan portrait prize of \$1000 to be inaugurated at the autumn salon, the annual exhibition of American oils in the Art Institute, may declare the honors to the portrait painter. It is likely that many new portraits will be invited and as many pass the jury.

With time to spare the writer went to the print rooms to view the lauded collection of Rembrandts loaned from Knoedlers, Roulliers, and the John W. Wrenn collections. Here too were portraits, the superb blacks and whites of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries created by masters with rocking tool and the scraper on the copper plate. The men and women of the court of the Restoration and after, painted by Van Dyck, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Peter Lely and their associates and followers, encouraged the reproductive engravers, since there could be but one portrait in oils on a canvas, while the copper plate translation in the beauty of black and white, could travel in many directions. In point of time here is one of the very earliest—Prince Rupert's engraving of "The Standard Bearer," by Giorgione. Born at Prague, a great admiral of England, commander in chief and Duke of Cumberland, Prince Rupert was at heart an artist and a famous collector who gave the art to England. It is always interesting to lend one's eye to the crowd in an art gallery. Then the most opinionated

learns that viewers group in the class of those who take a passing interest in pictures as entertainment, others who appreciate the difficulties of technique, and a certain few who remember the history, romance and literary material keeping invisible company with the handsome sheets of printed paper. The 40 portraits really constitute an historical sequence from Prince Rupert's experiments in 1665 until the climax of the art a century later when Sir Joshua Reynolds declared that the engraver Macardell would make his fame permanent. Each of the English masters had his interpreting engraver in that day multiplying his portraits honorably as we see here, while few are the photographers of this age who are willing to take time to translate a Sargent in the art of camera and printing at their command.

All this was talked of in the print room, while one renewed recollections of the episode when Lady Hamilton posed as this "Bacchante" for Sir Joshua's canvas to be engraved later by John Raphael Smith, and Mrs. Siddons posed for the "Tragic Muse" and no lady was too proud to appear as a nymph or a shepherdess for these fascinating tableaux. The stage had its share in the portraits of Wyndham and Congreve and David Garrick appears as Richard III. British genre painting of rustic life had its Morland to interest the engraver, and what would the literary world be without its portrait of James Boswell by Reynolds, the engraving outliving the canvas. All these are here.

Of the August of 1815, is the portrait of Napoleon Bonaparte as he presented himself at the gangway of His Majesty's ship Bellerophon in Plymouth Sound surrendering his liberty to his royal highness, Prince Regent. C. L. Eastlake, a portrait painter, was there to make the



JOHN SINGER SARGENT  
From a Drawing by Dwight C. Sturges



"THE OLD LOGGING ROAD"  
Painting by Jonas Lie Recently Added to the Permanent Collection of the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, N. Y.

sketch, and later all England had its fine reproduction in mezzotint engraving by Charles Turner.

Because of its human historical interest, this gallery of portraits in mezzotint engraving is the popular exhibition of the print room collections this season. L. M. McC.

## Standardization in Germany

Karlsruhe, July 29  
Special Correspondence

THE German Werkbund, a guild of artists, craftsmen and architects which, in the line of Morris and Ruskin but on more modern lines, goes in for sterling quality in the arts and crafts, held its yearly meeting at Karlsruhe at the end of July. Professor Riemerschmid was in the chair. A subject which gave rise to endless animated debates was the progress of standardization. As the Werkbund is an unpolitical body, the economic and political premises which are at the bottom of the increasing rationalization of industry could not be discussed at sufficient length. For all that the phenomenon itself which reacts so strongly on present-day life is too powerful to be overlooked by a guild of artists and architects, who, for the most part, will always aim at individual development and repudiate standardization.

Yet even among them there seems to be a growing number of adherents to Taylor's system of efficient management. Herr Hugo Borst, himself director of a large factory, in an interesting paper, denied the assertion that standardization of work will ultimately endanger the existence of art and culture. He asserted that the standardization of industry would be the only means of saving Germany from starvation. If she does not prove able to keep up competition with other industrial countries, she will unfailingly be beaten. But Borst's chief object was to prove that Taylorism is not the bogey it is so often made out to be. In his remarks he persisted in the importance of fine quality in style. And on the subject of portraits, Mr. Rouland says, "I cannot paint a person's portrait unless that person interests me." Many distinguished persons have already sat for him, including Lord Dunsany, Sir James Shannon, Theodore Roosevelt, Andrew Carnegie and Thomas Edison.

On the subject of teaching painting, he is enthusiastic. "I like it very much, although it is difficult. You must understand the peculiar attitude of each one toward his subject, and then proceed to criticize from that point of view."

It was interesting to note the impression this address left on the audience, which as a whole, however, seemed to be more interested in the development of the modern machine, the manager of the Stettin Art Gallery, Dr. Rietzel, replied that man is not only subject to the rhythm of the machine, and that art and artistic feeling, which nature repudiates the process of mechanization and standardization, have as much right to assert themselves as anything else. He was seconded by Herr von Pechmann, who tried to show that in Europe, and especially in Germany, individuality is held in much too high esteem for it to be sacrificed to industrialism. A trade-unionist declared that Taylorism would only be bearable if its dangers were neutralized by strong workingmen's unions.

A second paper on the same subject was read by the Baden Minister of Education, Prof. Dr. Heipach, who opposed Taylorism. He said that it would never be able to solve

the problem of Labor because it separates life and work instead of finding their synthesis. In consequence work loses its ideal, and life freed from work does not know what to do with itself. As often as not it resorts to low sports and recreations. Dr. Heipach, for one, does not believe in the millennium to be created by automatic machines, but he hopes a good deal from education, which must try to produce universally skilled men and women instead of specialists who are no good for any job but the one they have been trained for.

The second subject discussed at the meeting, the artistic value of the film drama, was treated somewhat scantily. Strange to say the movie problem was, on the whole, looked at from a much more prejudiced point of view than the problem of standardization, though both problems really belong to the same sphere. The lecture, which was a little scatty and superficial, however, had the advantage of broadening a subject which will have to be treated more at length and with greater seriousness before the same audience.

## A History of English Pottery

English Pottery, by Bernard Rackham and Herbert Read, Charles Scribner's Sons. \$20.

Bernard Rackham and Herbert Read, both of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, have just gotten out a volume on the development of English pottery from early times to the end of the eighteenth century. An appendix on the Wrotham Pottery by Dr. J. W. L. Glaisher, F. R. S., is included.

This volume has been arranged in such attractive fashion that it cannot help giving pleasure even to those who do not happen to have pottery collecting for a hobby. Numerous magnificent plates, and a brief and lucid text have been assembled in a beautiful volume that is a credit and compliment to the subject.

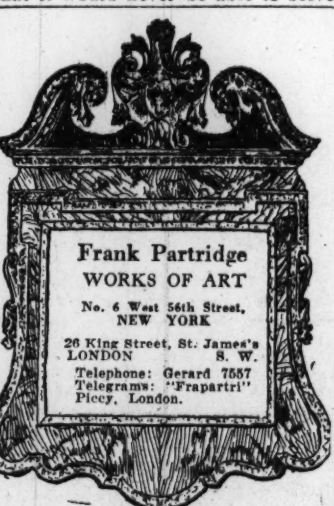
The development of the potter's art, the authors tell us, shows the usual steps in a normal order. From the beginning its function was no less utilitarian than aesthetic. One finds even in the crude and clumsy forms of early days an expression of feeling and imagination. Finer decoration and more delicate finish followed along with form and technique. The authors speak generally, they say that there are traces of the same development everywhere. The wheel, the kiln, and the color processes were devices of some archaic civilization. They compare the potter's art with sculpture and make an interesting observation. They say that it is more closely linked to plastic sculpture, such as the terra cottas of Della Robbia, than plastic sculpture

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## Annual Rockport Show

Rockport, Mass.

Special Correspondence  
GLOUCESTER and its neighboring towns have shown a busy program for this summer in matters of artistic import. Proximity of many artists who congregate from all parts of the country is productive of quantitative results. Nor is the interest directed entirely toward hollyhocks and fishing scenes. There is variety in subject and treatment that displays the normal characteristics of group showing. There are the extremes of good and bad, also, those indicative of the present ones. The Rockport Art Association show does not diverge from the usual path. It has its share of portraits, snow scenes, landscapes, and fantasies with all the variations from the bold, masculine technique to the feminine precision and delicacy. Water colors, drawings and etchings make the show at once comprehensive and inclusive.

Several things attract one back for a second view. Among them is Morris Hall Panscott's "Winter Sports, Lanesville," a snow scene immersed in delicate, violet mists. "Dock Square, Rockport," finds Harry Leith-Ross in one of his usual peaceful, reflecting moods, in which he paints smooth compositions with pale, even color. W. Lester Stevens finds inspiration still in remote, hidden pools. Lester G. Farby shows his taste for ivory surfaces in his "Fishermen's Houses." Raymond Ewing in "Blue Seas" uses a novel perspective in which he looks down vertically upon his subject.

Gerald Leske in a fantasy "Dawn" displays a type of imagination that is developing a new style in America. It is the kind that is associated with the name of Arthur B. Davies. Dark colors, brown and gray seem to predominate. Elongated figures float along in rhythmic movement that is repeated in the sequence of the undulations of the mountain outlines. Painting with artists of such imagination takes a step further away from the representational and invades the field of abstraction. It is more closely akin to music with its patterns of harmony and rhythm. A refreshing spontaneous bit is presented by Emma McCune Jones in "Green

Orlando Rouland's  
Portrait Painting

IN A magnificent studio in Marblehead, Mass., from which one can see the entire shore line of Massachusetts from Gloucester to Provincetown, Orlando Rouland is working out plans for bringing the arts to the people of the town. Every artist cherishes some ambition for spreading a greater understanding of his subject. It is a pleasure to see with what gusto he works when

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## Animals and the Artist

LOVE of the world of out-

doors and its creatures naturally led H. Boylston Dummer, when he was an art student, to want to paint animals, and studying animals made him realize how much they resemble human beings in many ways. From connoting this resemblance through action and conversation, he proceeded to dress the animals like human beings in the illustrations that have charmed the child readers of many books and periodicals.

"It is surprising how animals can remind one of mankind. Take a family of young ducks learning to swim, for instance. The mother duck's method of teaching, by precept and example, amusingly reproduces a human teacher's attempts to teach children to swim, where coaxing, urging, and showing the way how are all tried.

"Animals quickly respond to the thought that is behind the search for them. They seem to feel the difference in the attitude of the man who is watching for them with a gun in hand and of the man who is watchful. Many and many a time I have gone out into the woods where deer were supposed to be, and have

observed the responses of my young daughter and other children to various kinds of pictures has helped to give them the pictures they like, which are also one of the kinds of pictures I like to do."

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William Farrow's Paintings

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—A small exhibition of paintings by William Farrow is on view at the One Hundred and Thirty-Fifth Street Branch of the New York Public Library.

He is now the publisher and treasurer. When still a student at the Harvard University and President of the Harvard Lampoon, he won recognition through his clever drawings.

He was guided in his artistic studies by Howard Pyle.

The exhibition comprises 40 interesting water-color sketches. Mr. Farrow has chosen for the occasion landscapes and seascapes of France—chiefly of Biarritz, Marseilles and Saint-Tropez.

Mr. Farrow is a dexterous watercolorist. Shimmering water effects, gray sails, swollen by the wind, small streets of Provence aglow with sunlight, nightfall among pines and cypresses are skillfully noted. There is character, movement, sensibility.

The work of Mr. Farrow sets forth the modern tendencies in art. The artist makes great use of broken color. He excels at translating the brilliantly colored southern France. It becomes his talent and appeal in his particular form of artistic temperament. The movement of the sea, its changing colors, its great billows swelling and breaking on the jetty are well observed and beautifully rendered. Sketchy silhouettes sometimes animate the landscapes. They are always intensely alive and full of movement.

S. H.

Paris, Aug. 12 (Special Correspondence)—A publisher turned painter—such is the interesting spectacle offered us by the Galerie Bernheim. Robert Halliwell's paintings are indeed worthy of note. They are considerably higher than the average level of work being done in France.

Mr. Halliwell, who for the first time exhibits in Paris, was one of the group of young Liberals who in 1914 founded the New Republic, of which he is now the publisher and treasurer.

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The work of Mr



## THE HOME FORUM

## Another Anthology Needed

"What lovely things  
Thy hand hath made. . . .  
Though I should sit  
By some tarn in Thy hills,  
Using its ink  
As the spider wills,  
To write of Earth's wonders,  
Its live-willed things,  
Flit would the ages  
On soundless wings  
Ere unto I  
My pen drew nigh  
Leviathan told  
And the honey fly."

HERE is the motto to set upon the title page of a new collection of modern poetry, which would be called "Songs of Men and Beasts." Is someone making it? For whatever the faults of modern society toward the animals, poetry, especially the poetry of the English language, shows today an ever-increasing tenderness for, and understanding of, the creatures of the field and forest. The ancient world having little pity to spare, even for men, knew no reason why compassion should be bestowed upon dumb creatures, and though the coming of Christianity opened a new era for the beasts, its lessons have been learned but slowly. Even today we are all in the primary classes and likely, it would appear, to remain there for some time.

Now and then, down the ages, voices have been raised on the animals' behalf. The hermits of the early Christian church took the woodland creatures into the sanctuary of their thoughts and widened their conception of heaven so that it should include their loved companions. But later on, when a voice was heard pleading for wolf or lamb, it spoke across centuries of gloom. The philosophic Montaigne uttered a passionate protest which sounds so like an anachronism in the sixteenth century and like a promise in the twentieth: "For he never could so much as endure without remorse and grief to see a poor silly and innocent beast pursued and killed which is harmless and void of defence and of whom we receive no offence at all." Centuries later came that great man, William Blake, preaching love and pity for all helpless things, regarding all, as it were, in the light of heaven. In our own day, many English poets walk in Blake's footsteps and are the friends of bird and beast. There is Thomas Hardy who begs that posterity will remember him by his love for thrush and hedgehog, moth and linnet, for "he strove that such innocent creatures should come to no harm." Who is there ever likely to forget those verses on "The Darkling Thrush":

"I lent upon a coppice gate  
When Frost was spectre-gray,  
And Winter's soleless present,  
The weakening eye of day.  
At once a voice burst forth among  
The bleak twigs overhead,  
In a full-breathed, even song  
Of joy unlimited."

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An aged thrush, frail, gaunt, and small  
In blast-bewildered plumage,  
Had chosen this to fling his soul  
Upon the growing gloom.

So little cause for carolling  
Of such ecstatic sound  
Was written on terrestrial things  
Afair or high around,

That I could think there trembled through  
His happy good-night air  
Some blessed Hope whereof he knew  
And I was unaware."

To speak of all the poems dedicated to pity and to what Chaucer called "The Gentle Heart" which appear in the newest collection of English poetry, would be to write a book; to give their names only would be to compile a lengthy catalogue.

"When I give poor dumb things my  
Let all men know I've said my prayers."

writes W. H. Davies, and who will deny the truth of his assertion after reading the episode of the eight rough men upon the cattle boat, who all must stroke in passing every day the poor imprisoned lamb, because "was some child's pet."  
Ralph Hodgson has some such notion, too, at the back of his poem: "I would ring the bells of Heaven  
The wildest peal for years,  
If Parson lost his senses  
And people came to theirs.  
And he and they together  
Knelt down with angry prayers,  
For fanned and shabby tigers,  
And dandied dogs and bears,  
And wretched blind pit ponies,  
And little hunted hares."

Hodgson, who is only beginning his career, has already consecrated much of his verse to the animal world, and the same may be said of Francis Brett Young whose poems, "The Quail," "The Leaning Elm" and "Edie Humble" are all suffused by a spirit of love and pity.  
Robert Graves gives us lovely lines on the poor hungry scapegoat, whom he imagines following Jesus in the wilderness, and the Fallow Deer who place in Drinkwater's affections, and even the little rabbit has his poets; indeed that lovely lyric, "The Snare," seems to sum up the whole attitude of modern thought toward such small beasts. One could make a whole anthology of new poems on the birds, who, being poets themselves, have always been sung by human poets. There is little trace of the hunter or trapper in such compositions, but much love; and kingfisher, sea gull, buzzard, water ouzel, and chanticleer himself are celebrated with all the vision and imagination and all the inspiration of poetry.

Masefield has given us two long poems, in which the horses and dogs are as closely delineated as the human beings. In "The Hound" and "The Fox" is the true hero. None of the anthologies would be complete without the dog poems. There is Grenfell's "Black Greyhound," Lett's "Irish Terrier Tim," and Geoffrey Dearmer's "Turkish Trench Dog," who came  
"As one who offers comradeship  
Deserved  
An open ally of the human race."  
All these have been honored and sung by  
"men divinely wise,  
Who look and see in silvery skies  
Not stars so much as robins' eyes,  
And when these fall away  
Hear flocks of shiny piebalds  
Among the plums and apple trees  
Sing in the summer day." G. T.

## August in Yellowstone Park

As if it were indicative of the year's fruition, yellow is the prevailing color; the sunflowers and goldenrods are spreading out into new territory, goat dandelions become more noticeable, yellow asters attract the eye, bright yellow umbrellas plants lift their sulphur heads from sandy upland hillsides, and finally, near Tower Falls and Mammoth, the glorious golden bush is bursting into bloom. Not caring to be outdistanced by blonde beauties, the purple asters increase too, annexing new space, and we see new varieties almost daily. But toward the end of the month the yellow ranks gain new recruits through frost coloring bane-berry, mountain ash, willows, and the most alpine of the aspens.

Birds are quiet during early August for most of them are molting and hidden away while their new feathers grow out into a warm, serviceable dress once more. . . . For a time our thickets and meadows are more alive with birds; but this is the incoming rush from the north because the smaller of the Park-bred birds have already begun to leave. Urged on by occasional frosts, the swallows begin to gather, and for three or four mornings the electric wires are lined with chilled birds getting warmed by the sun; then, without further warning, the main body goes away, leaving a few behind to straggle on from time to time. And finally, toward the very end of the month, we suddenly become aware we are seeing more ducks and geese than before, and many of them are wilder and fiercer more easily than those we have seen all summer. It is the beginning of the wildfowl flight from the north that will culminate in late October; and the stranger birds have not yet had time to realize Park ways and lose their wildness. . . .

Like a crowning to the forest season are the ripe berries. Gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, and huckleberries have already appeared; now they are in great beds, the huckleberries particularly, and these four edibles are accompanied by other berries not so acceptable to man; the barberries and chokecherries are ripening in purple globes and the snowberries showing their beautiful white fruit. But prettiest of all are the wintergreen's and kinikinnick's glowing red berries nest-

ling amid the thick, glossy green leaves. There is also a brilliant red sumach . . . abundant in a few localities. Some years there is a heavy crop of cedar berries, a welcome promise of food for winter birds, but they are not changing color until later in the year.

With the coming of the berries we begin to notice the going of the flowers, one by one, disappearing so quietly and unobtrusively that we do not notice them slackening until they are gone. . . . But the maturing of the plants means seeds, and the meadows and natural garden are now preoccupied by busy, chattering sparrows (not English sparrows of which we have very few) but good native Americans eager for the seed feast spread out for them.

August is another good month to study the osprey at the Canyon. You will see more of the young now, can watch their curious ways, and see them fed. The pelicans are leaving the Molly Island nests and making fishing excursions to waters near the tourist routes; while the juvenile gulls clad in immature, mottled, dusky gray vie for your



Fishermen's Homes, Fifehire. From an Etching by Margaret Manucl

attention with the white and black adults.  
Soon after the first of August, before we are really aware the summer has well begun, we see the woodchuck and the ground squirrel carrying grass into their burrows. It is the animals' first sign of fall; they are lining their winter nests! Then a few days later the pine squirrels become excessively busy racing up and down trees and in and out among the logs. Then, in a morning or two later, through the still forest comes an intermittent "plop, plop, plop, ker-thump" of falling pine cones, and we know the squirrels are harvesting for their winter granaries. To and fro, back and forth, hurry the chipmunks with cheek pouches full of seeds, for they also are storing winter food. . . .  
Frosty nights carry warnings to the ground squirrels to hurry, and soon the little animals that have loaded more or less all summer have a snug nest down at the end of their burrows where they can sleep safely all winter.  
Wandering beavers are returning to their homes and making repairs to dams and houses. With the heavy frosts at the end of the month, cutting and storing of branches for winter food is well under way. Young beaver are frequently seen now. With the shortening daylight, the unusual animals come out earlier and work longer. As if suddenly awakening to winter's approach, all is brisk activity in the colonies where indolence has been the rule all summer.  
The deer's horns have grown harder, and with the urge of autumn, they scrape them on bushes and small trees ("horning the brush," it is called), tearing off the dried skin and sharpening the points. Their horns are usually heavier each year, but it is a mistake to think that a point is added. At the very end of the month, the deer's short red coat of summer is replaced by blue-gray hairs, short at first but destined to grow long to protect the wearer from the bitter cold of winter; and at the same time the fawns lose the pretty white spots that have adorned them from their babyhood. Soon after the new coat appears, the deer start coming down the mountains, though the movement is not marked until November. . . .  
Like the deer, the elk during August are polishing and sharpening their full-grown horns to the destruction of lodgepole saplings whose stripped, naked shafts tell us the elk are coming out of their seclusion. Finally on a cool, frosty morning in a retired mountain park a deep thirty-foot ring rises through the air, and is repeated again a half hour later. It is the clear, bell-like challenge of the male elk, proud of giant strength, announcing that he is ready and anxious to fight all comers; and incidentally telling us that August is over, and that summer has ended.—M. P. Skinner, in "The Yellowstone Nature Book."

## Song

Now each creature joys the other,  
Passing happy days and hours;  
One bird reports unto another  
In the fall of silver showers:  
Whilst the earth's common mother  
Hath her bosom decked with flowers.  
—Samuel Daniel (1599).

## Esther

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear sister of the long ago  
Methinks you would have said  
This thing had been done for Mordecai  
And his people—  
For them alone you had faced the King your lord,  
Bade Haman come to grace your festive board,  
Or so thought he,  
As boasting, strutting midst his family  
He sang of favors from your heart and hand.

Long years ago  
This story, often told,  
Was lived by you—for me;  
And now, I enter inner courts today  
Facing grave kings and lords  
Clear-eyed, nor doubting—unafraid.

Beside me, close beside me,  
You have stood  
Your hand with mine, tight-clasped,  
Till scepter lifting pointed "all is well"  
And I, rejoicing, freed,  
Have known the quiet calm of victory—  
Because of you  
Good friend of long ago.

Flora Lawrence Myers

to that simple way of approach is a matter worth discussing; but the present point to make is only that these plays, like any others, should first be seen and heard in a theatre. No one, as a first step, wants to read an essay on Shakespeare, nor to study him in a class room, nor even to ponder him silently in a fireside armchair. The first process must tend to de-naturalise him; . . . the second does, as a rule, quite positively succeed in making a monster of him. While, for the third, if we are to try and imagine the play as it was, we need to begin with, as much technical knowledge as does a musician sitting to read over the score of a symphony. Further, no effort of a single imagination can supply in any form the diverse in-calculable element of a play's acting, the human co-operation which finally makes it live. . . .

Let us first consider, then, his playwright's task in its very narrowest sense. He wrote for a theatre that was structurally simple. Four boards and a passion, it has been said, are all that is needed for the

## Shakespeare a Playwright

Shakespeare was an Elizabethan playwright. Let us begin by emphasizing that obvious, but often, as it would seem, that half-forgotten fact. He wrote plays which were lively and amusing, which were stirring and profoundly searching, and he wrote them to be acted in the theatre he knew. Our puritans destroyed that theatre and broke its traditions. And had it not been for the enterprise of literary pirates in his lifetime and the devotion of a few friends after his death, he might be little more than a name to us now. He himself published nothing but a couple of narrative poems. They were a young man's bid for fame, and a dozen other poets of the time wrote the same sort of thing about as well.

But in the famous memorial volume of his collected plays, known as the First Folio, a contemporary could tell us that "He was not of an age, but for all time," could call him

Soule of the age,  
The applause! delight! the wonder  
of our stage!—  
could say

Shine forth, thou star of Poets,  
Or influence, chide, or cheer the  
drooping Stage;  
Which, since thy flight from hence,  
And despaired day, but for thy  
Vol-umes sight.

We may balance against the conventional use of hyperbole on an occasion the fact that Ben Jonson both knew what he was talking about when it came to estimating plays and was as little apt, apparently, as any man to indulge his friends with flattery—even behind their backs. . . .

In later times Shakespeare has been all but defied. It is sufficiently terrible to become a classic, and that fate would anyhow have cast some shadow on the joyousness of his work. But the hero-phants of this worship . . . do but repel people from such a frigid shrine. Shakespeare himself, it is true, had some contempt for the vulgarity of his audience; like most artists, he hated a mob. But he would, one hazards, have been dumfounded at some of the latter-day prophesies in his name. So, when we begin by saying that he was a playwright, using particularly the craftsmanlike term, it is for a hint that we must base our knowledge of him, as far as we can, upon what he was in his age and to his own time. From that point leads the plain man's path, at least, to love of Shakespeare.

There could, then, be no better way of approach than the simple one which was open to the Elizabethan playgoer when he rowed across to the Bankside to the Globe Theatre to see Hamlet played. But that way can no longer in completeness be provided us. Shakespeare still speaks from his pages with an Elizabethan tongue. Even could his modern actors learn to use one we could still lack the Elizabethan ears for listening. And such a studying, either to speak or to listen, would kill just that spontaneous ease of appeal and response which is the very life of the theatre. How near we can come

making of great drama, and certainly Shakespeare had to learn to rely upon little else. We may picture his early plays given in broad daylight upon a bare stage, backed probably by some hangings, painted to resemble tapestry, through openings in which the actors could come and go. The audience, in composition and temper, we could best match to-day by looking, not into a fashionable theatre, but in upon a good boxing match. . . . But plays were then thought of as very good sport; one could read that into the origins of our theatre. They were sport of the crudest kind, more often than not, reeking and echoing with blood and thunder—a melodramatist of to-day would blush for it!—and thick with such clowning as we relegate to a circus.

But there was this, too, about that audience of prentices, courtiers, citizens, light ladies and bullies. They could be stirred by the sound of poetry. And upon that fact a great drama was founded. Shakespeare, who was sensitive to most current things and let little that touched him pass unexpressed, has noted the comic incongruous extreme of the matter in the character of Ancient Pistol—ruffian and coward, more highwayman than soldier, but a great theatre-goer evidently, for his swaggers is to sport blank verse.

There would be more ways than one, then, of capturing such an audience. You could play down to it. Equally, though less easily doubtless, you could stir it to unwonted enthusiasms, for there is no susceptibility like this susceptibility to poetry. Shakespeare was a popular dramatist from the first, and, apparently, he never ceased to be one (though with occasional failures, one may be sure, and it is not to be supposed that Troilus and Cressida had the vogue of As You Like It, or that Coriolanus was as quoted a character as Falstaff). But it is interesting to surmise how, without losing touch with his public, he yet developed his art, carrying them with him into unfamiliar regions of emotion and expression.—Harley Granville-Barker, in "The Outline of Literature."

## About the Chimney

A faint stir, a vague, faded hum around the dark grey ivy which embraces the red brick chimney, and there is revealed a shimmering shot of color, brilliant in the sunlight. Only the exotic bird, moving mysteriously through the morning air near the short, red stack, can be seen through the open window. All other objects against the pale sky merge softly into mere background. The tiny, airy creature holds the center of the sky scene.

He was there yesterday. Would he return? Evidently the quest of yesterday discovered promise of fulfillment. Today there is a tiny open flower among the clusters, emerging leaves that garnish a side of the red chimney as it lifts against the torquise sky.  
Scarcely quivering, with the gentleness of gyrations, he remains fixed in the atmosphere. His tiny boom, with its snail flicker and rests softly on the ambient air. He is intent on his purpose, be it listening or seeing. His slender beak is inquisitive with its curious, investigating

## The Availability of Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY believe that the manifestation of evil is always a present possibility; also, that while all may desire good, one's efforts are constantly employed in eluding evil. To state that this claim of evil to omnipresence is not a fact may meet with universal agreement; but the truth is that good is always available, an ever-present possibility, and that the belief of evil can be overcome by the understanding of the ever-present, uplifting good, which is the outpouring of God's love.

The assertion of the presence of evil bases the experience of the world; but that does not prove evil real any more than is darkness. From childhood the common education is largely comprised of "don'ts,"—don't do this or that, because thereby evil will result. Children are thus almost continually being warned against evil. The wonder is that the buoyancy of youth does not succumb in a greater degree than it does, to the fears which surround a method which tends to blot out the sunshine of life.

Suppose a child is being taught arithmetic and suppose the teaching to be a continual stressing of errors, with but little attention to the fundamental rules governing numbers and their application, would it be thought strange if the child fails to pass his examinations, knowing only the errors and practically nothing of the truth about the rules governing numbers? The wiser course is to teach the child the rules and the necessity of adhering strictly to them; for then he need not fear that he will fall into error so long as he is faithful to the governing law.

Such a course is deemed wise in mathematics, music, and other studies,—and rightly so; but when it comes to the problems of life such a method is not generally adopted. If humanity were taught to understand divine Principle, which when understood is seen to govern and rule harmoniously, results would be as safe and as secure as in the practice of mathematics. As living is kept faithful to divine Principle, so-called evil or its possibilities can always be avoided.

If evil is believed to be present, then God is, in belief, absent. If God, good, is omnipresent, then evil is not in any degree nigh to God's image and likeness, man. This truth is established in human consciousness through Christian Science, which proves that

good is true and real, and that evil is untrue, unreal, or without actual entity. It may be asked, Where does the supposititious appearance of evil come from? As well ask how nine is obtained by adding three and four together: The error arises from ignorance of God's presence.

If we believe that evil is present and that our efforts toward health and happiness are beset by it, the results will surely justify these errors of belief. If, however, on the other hand, we understand that good is present, that good is always available, the results will more surely prove and more amply justify this right understanding. As we are governed by the premises of our reasoning, it is wise to have these premises correct. With God, good, ever present, it is reasonable to know that goodness should abide with us, rather than to believe that an evil power can thrust God aside and work disastrously in our lives. Hence, as Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 236), "The importance of Christian Science, from which we learn of the one Mind and of the availability of good as the remedy for every woe."

Good is always available; and to the extent that this is proved true, evil is relegated to the hypothetical realm of unreality. Good is always at hand; we do not have to send out a call for it, and then await its coming. Does not the Scripture say of God, "Before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear"? We can instantly employ the rules of mathematics, because they are ever at hand. Even so, because of the omnipresence of God, good is always at hand abundantly to bless and succor the sincere desires of spirituality.

Whatever the problem may seem to be that is present for solution, the divine Principle is available to solve it. Whether in business difficulties, sickness, immorality, sorrow, or poverty—whatever the erroneous condition—we may avail ourselves of practical, omnipresent good, and be freed from the difficulty. The beneficent law of good can be applied at any time. Tender, kind, and forgiving is the will of God, for He gives only good to His whole creation. God is ever available. This statement of truth is practical; and it may be proved by anyone turning from evil to good.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## George MacDonald

George MacDonald and His Wife, by Greville MacDonald. New York: Lincoln MacVeagh. The Dial Press. \$2.

"CORAGE, God Mend Al!" From the letters of his name George MacDonald made this anagram in Old English, which he used as a motto on his book-plate, and which became the battle cry of his life. His biography, written by his son, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, portrays him primarily as a religious man; secondarily, as a writer and friend of writers.

Whatever George MacDonald's reputation may have rested upon in his lifetime, his abiding, tangible memorial now is his handful of fairy tales. If one were to ask a hundred persons what the name of George MacDonald means to them, five perhaps might speak of his work as a novelist, poet and moralist; the remaining 95, if they had any answer at all, would say "At the Back of the North Wind."

His fairy tales stand by themselves, because, as G. K. Chesterton says in his introduction, they make children feel that the thing really happened. George MacDonald could not have lived when he did and failed to embody a moral at the core of his writing, but in the fairy tales it is elusive rather than explicit, and is expressed in terms of enduring beauty.

In his novels he was not so fortunate. He is often didactic, often willing to stop the thread of his story in order to make a point. No wonder. His contemporaries all did the same. With MacDonald especially a conviction of the indissolubility of life and religion was so strong that in whatever he wrote he sought "to express God." Where many present-day writers differ from him is in that they seek to express only themselves.

Much broad Scots and much moralizing aside, a reader who cares to know the life of a man who lived with "David Elginbrod" or "Alec Forbes" or "Thomas Wingfield, Curate," to specify some of MacDonald's novels, will find delightful character studies, wit, and a faithful reproduction of life in the Highlands or in a quiet English village.

George MacDonald inherited with his Highland birth the racial characteristics of romance and piety, poverty and freedom, and love of teaching. There were plenty of examples in his father's house at Huntly except money. George was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and at Highbury College, London, a Congregational theological school. Here in London he met Louisa Powell, who became his wife. The biographer's writing about his own father and mother, and he sees them with loving eyes, but the coldest reader would warm to the letters exchanged between this brave, sweet, witty woman and her husband. She may have lagged behind in religious conviction, but she certainly rose to fresh heights of devotion and fortitude.

From a historian's point of view, their son, Greville, is a poor biographer, for he is evidently bent on extolling his subjects. It is an appreciation rather than an appraisal that he has written. An exact weighing of George MacDonald's contribution to humanity as a writer and thinker may be left to a more dispassionate student, but we cannot imagine finding anywhere a better idea of home life than his husband and wife than in Dr. MacDonald's loving, voluminous work.

Both George MacDonald and his wife were charitable to extravagance, improvident, other-worldly, but the ravens feed the world's children. Conspicuous among the ravens was Lady Byron, widow of the poet. Late in life came a pension from the Crown. This does not mean that MacDonald did not work hard. No one could have been more industrious, often beyond his strength. His first pastorate, in

Arundel, was quickly terminated by the members on account of his unorthodox opinions, and he never had another regularly established congregation. However, he did preach frequently, he lectured much, he tutored, he gave readings, he wrote for periodicals, he edited, and always there were his poems and his novels.

He and his wife were the friends of many whose names ring louder than his. They were intimate with Ruskin. They were affectionately regarded by "Lewis Carroll," John Stuart Blackie, Mark Twain, the Burne-Joneses, Richard Watson Gilder and many others. Their home was always a meeting place for those who loved high thinking, both those who had an assured position in the world and struggling young students whom the MacDonalds managed somehow to befriend.

The picture of the Sunday evening gatherings in the great living room



at Casa Carriglio in Bordighera is fascinating, with its view of George MacDonald, with flowing white hair and beard, crimson velvet cap and high waistcoat, fastened with numerous tiny gilt buttons. His son says there was always something of baric splendour about him, and every photograph corroborates that description.

The book is half filled with letters

written by or to MacDonald and his wife. They record many tragedies, little and not so little. There was nothing lacking in the way of misfortune except shame or disgrace. There was never any tinge of that nor of fault-finding. "Corage, God Mend Al!" George MacDonald would repeat, and with his wife's help start afresh. W. K. R.

## Falstaff, 1924

The Unseemly Adventure, by Ralph Straus. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.

HERE is without question one of the gayest books of the season, irresistibly funny, fantastic and extraordinarily well done. The idea with which Mr. Straus starts out, that of having a man—a thorough prig—suddenly roused to go out after adventure, is not new. But from that point on the story is distinctly off the beaten track.

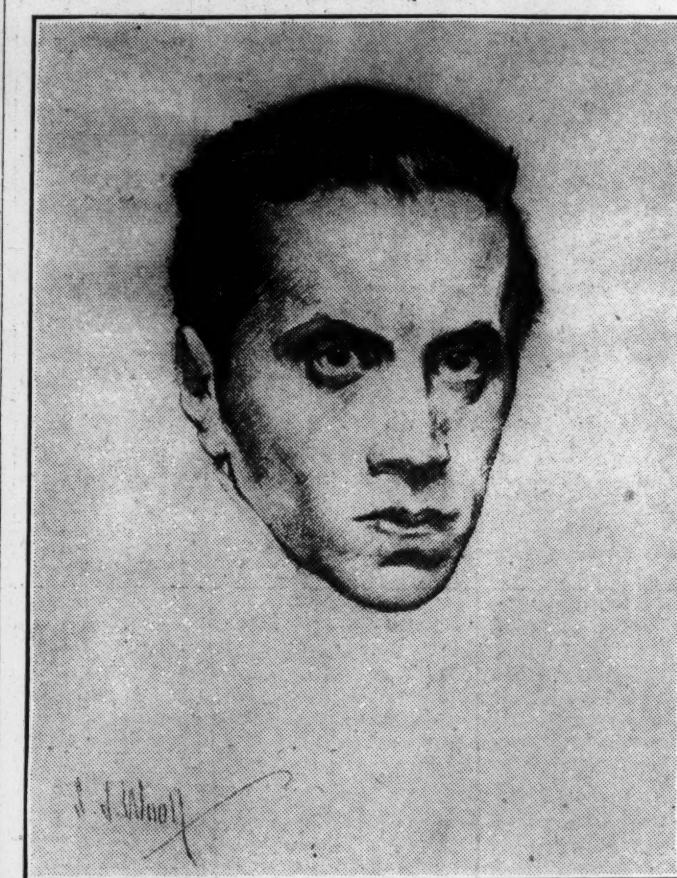
Dear Humphrey was what the people of the village called Humphrey Dorsett, Esq., J. P., and Dear Humphrey described him more or less exactly. He was a pale little fellow of 30, shy and bewildered at the thought of asserting himself in any way. Then, too, he had a mother who was a bit of a dragon; known throughout the county as "a wall, a remarkable woman."

Suddenly Mrs. Dorsett went on a cruise to Norway, leaving an almost itemized program for Dear Humphrey to follow until her return. Equally suddenly a fiery and radical preacher arrived at the church and characterized the entire congregation as "negative slugs." It took Humphrey no time at all to accept the term as a perfect description of himself, which was the beginning of his redemption and left him especially receptive to any new idea that might come along.

When, within a day or so, he ran into a Falstaffian tramp who read Athens in the original Greek and who recited portions of the Satyricon, the fun began. This man was Appleby Magnus. He persuaded Dear Humphrey to become a tramp with him, and he took plenty of money, and he had through such a series of "unseemly adventures" as few authors have conceived within the covers of a book.

The publishers describe Magnus as

## Poet and Rebel



ERNST TOLLER  
Who Has Just Been Released From a German Prison, to Which He Was Sent for His Political Activity. His Play, "Man and the Masses," Has Just Been Published by Doubleday, Page & Co. in the Theater Guild Edition.

## What the World Reads

HERMAN ROBBERS has written an unpretentious book entitled "Literaire Smaak" (Literary Taste) in which the distinguished Hollanders discuss in an easy, informal way, such themes as "Literature," "translating," "book-collecting," the influence of schools on judgment, and a host of other subjects, each valuable in its own way and handled here with unusual deftness.

August Vermeylen has written a splendid history of Flemish literature. He begins with the significance of the Flemish (which almost means Dutch) lyric writer Guido

Gezelle (1830-1899) and traces the history of the literature of his section of the Netherlands down to modern times. Though particular attention is paid to the last 30 years, the book covers a period of 600 years and is quite illuminating for those who would know what Flemish really stands for.

Miguel de Unamuno has returned from his exile on the Canary Islands to civilization; that is, to Paris. Asked what he regarded as the greatest of all books, he said there were three great books: Cervantes' "Don Quixote," Pascal's "Pensées" and Thomas Hardy's "Jude the Obscure," the greatest being the last. In reply to a question whether Hardy was the "English Dostoevsky," he said: "That is nonsense, for Dostoevsky does not know how to construct nor how to compose."

Jean Vici has published five bibliographical volumes entitled "La Littérature de Guerre" (Presses Françaises). The work covers the entire period from Aug. 2, 1914, to Nov. 11, 1918, and contains a complete list of French books and articles on the World War. There is an index of names and subjects.

It is not generally known that Dora Melegari was a writer of volume if not of note. Born of an Italian father, who was forced to emigrate, and a Swiss mother, she was reared in France and French Switzerland, and wrote her entire output in French. Of her various novels, her "Les Trois Capitales" (1901) is probably her best. Her best critical works were essays after the manner of Maeterlinck.

The new Almanach de Gotha (Gotha: Perthes) is out. There are over 600 pages in this work, which is in many respects more interesting than the "Gotha" of the past. It traces the origin back to Rurik of the ninth century. The publishers notify the public that this will be the last issue unless the number of subscribers is greatly increased.

ALLEN W. PORTERFIELD.

## Songs of a Desert Optimist

Poems of Burma, by J. M. Synnys.

THESE delightful verses give without any sense of effort a very real atmosphere of Indian life and Burmese beauty. It is evident that Mr. Synnys knows and loves the East profoundly; the proof is, that after dipping into his vivid word

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pictures, one feels that one has had a glimpse of new and brilliant scenes.

Many meters in his book are distinctly echoes of greater thunder—but still it would be difficult for the writer of such light verses as these not to follow some definite school of poetry.

"Poetry" and "poem" are words too loosely used; how very rarely in a volume does one find one poem or even one single line of pure poetry. If Mr. Synnys writes "Poems of Burma" on his title page he should refrain from such a word as "straining"—particularly when used to rhyme with "laughing."

Though it cannot be said that all in this book is poetry yet once or twice a high level is reached: But I who have passed 'neath the power of your spell And have learned the grace of you, know full well That 'twould be a fonder and a carved device That has made of your garden this Paradise.

"Jungle Georgies" and "Grey Gibbons" blaze with luxuriant color and show in bright flashes the richness of Mr. Synnys' vocabulary. "Songs of the Services" are excellent descriptions of Indian civil servants, often with a melancholy strain underlying the merry rhythm of the writer's potent humor; and the fitful nostalgia for England tenderly expressed here and there also indicates that this is no mere hymnster for "Punch," but one who has the feeling and sense of beauty to create, if he would, consecutive poetry.

## Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Gordon of the Lost Lagoon, by Robert Watson. New York: Minton, Balch & Co. \$2.50.

Where Our History Was Made, by John V. Paris. Newark: Silver, Burdett & Co.

A Reader's Guide Book, by May Lamberton Becker. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.75.

The Enchanted Lake, by Alice Evelyn Phillips. San Francisco: The Little Leaf Press.

The British Academy, Warton Lecture on English Poetry, by J. W. Mackail. New York: Oxford University Press. 50 cents.

Forebears in China, by Basil Mathews and Arthur E. Southon. New York: Missionary Education Movement. 75 cents.

Laugh It Off, by Strickland Gillilan. Chicago: Forbes & Co. \$1.25.

Singing Jailbirds, by Upton Sinclair. Pasadena: Upton Sinclair.

A Pilgrimage, by Johan Bojer. New York: The Century Co. \$1.75.

Expectancy, by John Eytan. New York: The Century Company. \$2.

Many Doves There Be, by Walter A. Dyer. New York: The Century Company. \$2.

Tales of the Old-Timers, by Frederick R. Becholdt. New York: The Century Company. \$2.

Greyhairs, by Anne Bosworth Greene. New York: The Century Company. \$1.75.

Centerville, U. S. A., by Charles Merz. New York: The Century Company. \$2.

Isles of Eden, by Laura Lee Davidson. New York: Minton, Balch & Co. \$2.

The Hand of a Thousand Kings, by Robert Bachmann. New York: Cosmopolis Press.

Lonely Walleye, by Arthur Stringer. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

Chills and Fever, by John Crowe Ransom. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$1.50.

Material Critica, by George Jean Nathan. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

A Lovely Day, by Henry Ceard. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.

The London Adventure, by Arthur Machen. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.

When They Were Boys, by Carroll Everett and Charles Francis Rees. Danville, New York: F. A. Owen Publishing Company.

When They Were Girls, by Rebecca Deming Moore. Danville, New York: F. A. Owen Publishing Company.

The Organized Theater, by St. John Ervine. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.75.

Wings, by Ethel M. Kelley. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.

The Gallants, by E. E. Barrington. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press. \$2.50.

The Actor's Heritage, by Walter Prichard Eaton. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press. \$4.

The Passing of Politics, by William Kay Wallace. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$4.50.

## Modern English Drama as Literature

Tendencies of Modern English Drama, by A. E. Morgan. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

IN CONSIDERING any essay on drama it is well to remind ourselves that plays and the theater are not necessarily synonymous subjects. That Mr. Morgan has neglected to emphasize this distinction clearly is the one serious defect of the admirable study he calls "Tendencies of Modern English Drama." Mr. Morgan here and there makes passing reference to the fact that a printed play and a play in performance are two separate entities, but his point of view steadily focuses upon the ideas of the dramatists under consideration rather than upon their whole art, which includes how they say things, as well as what they say.

Mr. Morgan's analysis is most satisfactory when he deals with a dramatist to whom message is of paramount interest, such as Shaw, who has devoted more space in this volume than to any other three writers. There has, perhaps, been a no more thorough appraisal and clear exposition of Shaw's ideas than Mr. Morgan has here set down in a most stylish, clear and concise manner. A few pages what many writers have needed as many chapters to set forth. This essay was published before "Saint Joan" came from the presses, but curiously enough, this play is the greatest success Shaw has ever had and its popularity is probably due to the fact that it is the best "show" its author has ever produced. It is a great success, in the word, because it is good theater, besides being filled with ideas.

It is natural enough that Mr. Morgan should use the familiar phrase "something more than mere entertainment" as a final test of what is good in drama. Probably he has turned in boredom from the trivialness of such popular plays as "Paddy, the Next Best Thing," and found drama more to his liking within book covers. Nevertheless, a comprehensive study of the drama must be inclusive enough to consider the actability of plays, and the reason for their appeal in performance. Fundamentally the only sound fault-finding that can be urged against a popular play like "Abie's Irish Rose" is its banality of expression. In essence its ideas are as sound as Zangwill's more literate drama, "The Melting Pot," since both deal with the adjustment of aliens to an adopted civilization.

That Mr. Morgan has not given full thought to drama in performance becomes evident in his chapter on Barrie, which he calls "Fairy Tales." Pretty frankly he is in error. "Quality Street" and "What Every Woman Knows"—which is easy to understand when one remembers that Mr. Morgan is always on the hunt for plays with serious ideas in them. From another point of view these plays are memorable because

they have people in them, where most dramatists deal in puppets. The large amount of space given to an appreciation of the poetic characterization of the Gaffer in Maschfield's "The Tragedy of Nan" is typical of a playgoer of the library rather than of a playgoer of the stalls. But enough has been said here to point out a distinction that Mr. Morgan failed to indicate sharply. This understatement, everyone who is interested in the drama as art may read his essay with profit and pleasure, for he makes clear the stream of Shaw's influence on the English drama, the great contribution of Shaw, and the lesser services in presenting modern social ideas in dramatic form that have been performed by Henry Arthur Jones, Sir Arthur Wing Pinero, Granville Barker, St. John Hankin and all the others who have helped in the drama renaissance of the past 30 years in England. 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## EDUCATIONAL

How to Make Children Enjoy  
Their School Examinations

La Jolla, Calif.

Special Correspondence

SCHOOL examinations were under discussion by a lay group. A school superintendent had lately considered abolishing them, and this chance group of parents were formulating their own ideas on the subject. There was a mother, who held that examinations were an emotional strain, and as such should be abolished; that the school children to be examined were keyed up to a wrong pitch; that fear was a deciding element, which led one to fail, and another to "pass," because of a greater fear of the consequences of failure. There was a father, who held that examinations with their attendant fears were valuable "mental discipline." When pressed for definition, he pointed out that the most solicitous parents would not be able to prevent all difficulties in the adult experiences of their children, and that school examinations held to, instead of abolished, afforded a hardening process.

Another in the group complained of the waste of time entailed in examinations—the weeks of preparation, the days devoted to the writing of the papers, the hours spent by the teachers in reading and grading them. This was refuted by one who held that systematic review was essential in the study of a subject, but who granted that examinations might loom disproportionately in the thoughts of the pupils and teachers.

Several recalled the argument that examinations were an unfair test, only to be reminded that marks or grades in an examination were usually averaged with marks for written work, and marks for oral recitation.

Better to Alter

Here a parent who had herself been a teacher, asked a question. If examinations as they were, or at least as these grown people remembered them to be, were open to objection, and if it was not possible to instead of running away from the difficulty by abolishing the system, would it not be better to alter the examinations?

The first step would seem to be to abolish the fear of examinations. Pupils should be educated to approach them not as a dread ordeal, but as an interesting opportunity.

"In my own college," said she, "the question after an examination was never 'Was it hard?' but always, 'Was it interesting?' A school child does not normally approach the day's recitation with the quickened pulse of apprehension nor with the firmest disciplinarian seek to instill fear in the child day by day, as a means of inducing him to give out what he is learning.

"What does an examination examine into?" asked someone at this point. "How much the pupil has learned of a given subject?"

"Do you mean how much he has memorized?" asked the speaker. "No," she answered. "I mean how much he has understood. I mean how much he has learned of a given subject." "Do you mean how much he has understood?" asked the speaker. "No," she answered. "I mean how much he has learned of a given subject."

Should Show Thinking Power She warned to the subject. "Our great-grandmothers' samples didn't show parts of all the articles they had made; they showed how well our great-grandmothers knew how to use their needles. A foreign language examination should show how well one can think in that language, and express himself in it. An English examination should give the pupil a chance to say what he thinks."

"Don't school examinations do that?" asked the bewildered parent. The speaker shook her head. "Facts, facts, facts," she inveighed. "Facts are called for, and facts are 'examined' for. Let the pupil know that he is not going to be called on for facts, but that he is going to be called on to think, on a given subject, and you'll abolish cramming and abolish fear, and have a real test of teacher as well as of pupil. Why, when I was in college—there was a general laugh, but she persisted.

"One history examination—the course was 'Historical Material'—consisted of one question: 'If all the written records of this college

To Teachers of Adults and Social Workers

There is a great confusion in the mind of the foreigner when he attempts to learn English. There is no need for this. The English-Speller has been compiled to meet this difficulty and does so in a simple and easy manner. It is a book of 100 pages, and is available in English and Spanish. It is a book of 100 pages, and is available in English and Spanish. It is a book of 100 pages, and is available in English and Spanish.

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were destroyed, how could you reconstruct its history from what you see about you?" For another examination, the students were sent to the library, each with a different topic, on which she was to assemble information from what sources she chose. For an examination in a course in "Constitutional History," the class was given a once-projected constitution of France, which they had never read, and told to do with it as they chose. In a German examination we once met with the assembled German faculty and talked in German for a stated number of minutes on a given topic, which we had previously had some fifteen minutes to consider.

"But that was in college," one objected. "We were talking about college, not high school. Perhaps that was the first year of high school."

"I recently saw a high school examination," said the opponent of fact-questions, "based on the Sir Roger de Coverly Papers. The pupil was asked to give the dates of the

birth and passing of the author, and to tell exactly where he had received his education. A list of characters was given, and the pupil was required to place each one in the paper in which it occurred. The rest of the questions were all based on the editor's notes in the textbook—historical, and geographical and mythological allusions to be explained, words now out of use, to be defined, etc.

"Suppose the child were asked instead, what paper or papers he most enjoyed, and why; were asked to name half a dozen subjects about which a modern 'Spectator' might write; were even asked to write a modern 'Spectator' paper himself; or suppose he were to tell what paper he least enjoyed and why; and to address himself, with praise or blame to the 'Spectator' of those days, to whose paper he supposedly subscribed," she threw up her hands.

"There are endless ways to examine into the pupil's appreciation and enjoyment of what he has read, and into his ability to express it in his mother-tongue.

"Of course we don't want to abolish examinations; we want to like them so much that we'll never willingly give them up!" I. U. B.

"An Anatomie of Faire Writing"

for Boys and Girls Today

"AN ANATOMIE OF FAIRE WRITING."

As so ran the title of a writing book of the seventeenth century, and far from the writing therein, for penmanship was then a skilled craft. Contests were held between writing masters, their feats were of public concern. One, in the person of Queen Elizabeth, presented her with the Lord's Prayer done on the space of a penny and great was his acclaim. Later, unfortunately for the good name of the scribbler, while lucrative for a short time, ended in disaster. But many have been the changes since the days of old.

The writing of the average adult of today has little charm and less legibility. Our schools have tried to train children by muscular movements and drills but with little avail, there has been need for reform, and it has come at last. May the present generation of children who are learning "manuscript" wax strong and teach their elders to write as they do.

This "new" writing, which is really very old, has been introduced into the United States from England. The English children are no longer steering their reluctant pens around loops and joinings which conceal rather than help in making a clear letter form. They take their pens in hand and, with the clear, bold strokes of a craftsman, they write their words. "Manuscript," it is called, and it is a new thing.

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## SPEEDBOATS IN GOLD CUP HEATS

**Lady Helen Wins Junior  
Gold Cup in Opening Event  
on the Detroit River**

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 30. (Special.)—With three heats in the Gold Cup Race and the final in the Sallard Trophy race down on today's program at the American Powerboat Regatta on the Detroit River, followers of this sport are looking forward to some great racing, especially in the Gold Cup. The American Powerboat Club of New York, Hamilton and Buffalo boats will compete. Miss Columbia, New York Yacht Club, and Rainbow IV, Commodore's Cup winner, will be in the Sallard. They are favored to beat G. A. R. Wood in the Baby America.

Lady Helen, running over the colors of the Detroit Yacht Club, owned by Aaron Derooy, and driven by Richard Locke, won all three heats and the race in the first annual Junior Gold Cup regatta.

It was the first event of the Annual Gold Cup regatta, and to the winners of the regatta trophy emblematic of the championship.

Helen turned in the fastest lap, averaging 32.3 miles per hour in the third lap, and the heat, and the Locke boat losing the lead at the end of the race.

Staun II, owned by J. C. McCann, Jr., John J. Duffy, driven by J. C. McCann, Jr., finished second, and ahead of the other entries in the race as the distance which separated the Staun II from the other boats was small. It had three entries, Water Car I, Water Car II, and Water Car III, and they ran for the entire distance.

Lady Helen is a 12-foot craft of Clinker construction and is equipped with a high-powered six-cylinder

Schantz of the Detroit Yacht Club won the first heat, an event which opened the regatta Friday morning. Jean A. owned by Dr. W. E. Adams, Detroit Yacht Club, won the second heat which was held Friday night.

Great searchlights playing up and down the river, together with those on the boats lined along the course and the lanterns marking the buoys, made it light enough to run the race after darkness had fallen.

Silver Heels, in the first heat, crossed the starting line seventh, but went into the van shortly after the start and could not be overtaken. It managed to hold its lead. In the night heat, Jean A. got away well and

**PITTSBURGH MEN  
GATHER TUESDAY**

Football Candidates Report to Coach Sutherland

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 20 (Special)—The University of Pittsburgh football squad goes to Camp Hamilton, Windber, next Tuesday for training. The squad is expected to remain there until Sept. 20. The first game is with Grove City College at Grove City, Sept. 27, and the Panthers will practice in Pittsburgh the week before that game. The following men, eligible under the one-year residence rule, will go to camp: H. P. Akins '25, Amann, David Archibald '27, J. A. Archibald, W. D. A.

[illegible]

Nicholas Shuler, quarterback, Sutherland's big task will be the development of a field general, as all the men who called signals last year are now on the list.

Coach Sutherland will also miss Flanagan and Bohren, who were two brilliant ground gainers in the backfield last year. Flanagan, as well as Semel, are both in the hospital and are ineligible as they have played their allotted three years. Lee Frank, who is available for either guard or end, is captain of the team. He is a Harrisburg boy and prepared for Pittsburg State University, Pittsburg, Kan. School. Coach Sutherland will have as his assistant G. M. Williamson, who is now a member of the Engle-

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30. (Reuter.)

Paul Templeton, last year's varsity guard, who is not eligible for the varsity.

The Panther schedule includes games in order with Grove City, Sept. 27; Lafayette College, Oct. 4; West Virginia, Oct. 11; Johns Hopkins University, Oct. 18; Princeton, Oct. 25; Syracuse University, Nov. 1; Geneva College, Nov. 8; Washington and Jefferson College, Nov. 15, and Pennsylvania State College, Nov. 27.

**MISS COLETT HAS BEST CARD**

NAYATT, R. L., Aug. 30—"The golf season is well under way," says Miss Collet, here, where golfdom's "big boys" players will compete next week in their annual "Big Boy" tournament. The championship, was well sprinkled today with a score or more of the contenders.

Miss Collet's card was well named in by Miss Glenna Collett of Providence, 1932 champion. Her card was 79, eight strokes better than the runner-up, Miss Mabel. Two more entries were received by the NAYATT committee, bringing the total thus far to five. The first day of the qualifying round, it is expected that fully 100 players will be entered.

**MISS JACOBS VS. MISS FULLER**

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 29—"The golf season is well under way," continued her impressive play in the semifinals of the Narragansett Pier Invitational tournament. The contest was Miss Margaret Blake, of Boston, 2, 6-3, Miss A. N. Fuller, Boston, 2, 6-3, and Miss Margaret Blake, of Boston, 2, 6-3. The winners of the semifinals were Miss Jacquelin Green, of Philadelphia, 2, 6-3, and Miss L. Mumford, Boston, 2, 6-3.

mond, Va., won the doubles final, defeating Miss Fuller and Miss Blake, 6-3, 6-0.

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**FENWAY PARK**  
2 Games Today, First Game 1:30 p. m.  
**RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA**







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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

The active discussion of the Monitor's Peace Plan at Williamstown on the last day of the Institute of Politics afforded convincing evidence of the extent to which that proposition has impressed itself upon thoughtful people. We are gratified that the fact was brought out that the Monitor does

### World-Wide Interest in the Peace Plan

not claim to have originated this device for making offensive war unpopular in its inception, and the Nation invincible in the event that war should be forced upon it. It has been rather our task to co-ordinate suggestions made by such organizations as the American Legion, and by public men of both parties; to give them coherent and legislative form, and to urge them upon the attention of the Nation. To that extent it may properly, and briefly, be described as "The Monitor's Peace Plan."

By what some might consider a coincidence, but which is rather an evidence of the universal activity of that one Mind by which the affairs of man are directed, there went on in the session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union at Geneva on the same day a discussion of precisely the same issue. By the placid waters of Lake Leman, with their background of snowy Alps, the representatives of thirty nationalities discussed and applauded the Monitor's Peace Plan at almost the very moment when distinguished jurists, educators, publicists and statesmen, in the green heart of the Berkshire Hills, were studying this simple expedient for the maintenance of peace.

Let us consider somewhat the status which this proposition has now attained. It has been formally approved by both the Republican and Democratic national conventions and has place in their platforms. Should either President Coolidge or Mr. Davis be elected, it would be his part, if loyal to the declarations of his party, to put into his inaugural address a commendation of the Monitor's Peace Plan, and thereafter to urge upon Congress the enactment of legislation to give it effect. The plan, indeed, had congressional standing even before the two parties had officially approved it. Bills had been introduced into each house by members of both parties, and only the congestion of legislative proposals in the last days of the Congress prevented action upon one of them. With the reconvening of Congress in December, one of these bills will be pressed for passage.

In the Williamstown discussion, the legal as well as the practical phases of the plan were discussed by Judge George W. Anderson of the United States Court, who said, among other things:

It would be a narrow, and I think an absurd, construction of the war power, to say that we can take our boys and put them in France in a war with Germany and that we could not take munitions, dollars, the accumulated wealth derived from the appropriations of natural resources in large part, and the exploitation of labor in substantial part—for these are the two main sources of the fortunes of this country—and apply that wealth to the defense of the Nation. I discussed that question during the war with some very excellent lawyers, and I have no doubt of the legal and constitutional powers of a nation to make a capital levy for war purposes. But to put that into the Constitution, and make it the duty of Congress to enact the legislation necessary, would have, in my opinion, a very considerable effect in preventing war.

It is an undeniable fact that hitherto wars have been exceedingly profitable to a large part of those who flout their patriotism.

Now, if you announce to the war profiteers and their hired parasites—that we have a great number of them—the professional patriots, that there will be no profits in war hereafter, there will be a very careful consideration. There is nothing that sobers an American patriot so much as the payment of something out of his pocket instead of out of his neighbor's pocket.

Rear Admiral Huse, approving the plan in substance, urged that steps be taken to secure its adoption by foreign nations. But almost at the moment of his address, a member of the United States House of Representatives was urging upon the Inter-Parliamentary Union precisely such action. It is readily conceivable that the progressive forces in every European nation will have this plan laid before them during the coming winter, and that it will be a matter of discussion and of possible legislation in many of the capitals of the Old World.

Open-air music has aroused a popular interest in the United States the past summer which nobody, probably, a few years ago, would have expected. To take typical illustrations, Alfred Hertz's orchestral presentations in the Hollywood Bowl, Los Angeles, and Edwin Franko Goldman's band performances in Central Park, New York, have, on occasion, called out gatherings of such size as to make social philosophers ponder. Not but that many persons have for a long while been clearly aware of an American musical awakening ready to take place. Scarcely anyone, however, seems to have realized what it would be like. At the height of the war period, the notion was much advanced by doctrinaires that the people were about to take art away from professional artists and from special groups of appreciators, and make it their own. A poet, writing in behalf of what was styled the community music movement, conceived and versified an elaborate simile concerning a closely hedged-in garden, of which, one fine day, the walls fell, crumbled to dust and disappeared. The contrast which the latter garden made to the former, in respect to efflorescence, once the breezes from the plain began to blow through, could not fail to arouse everybody to rapture.

And yet the people, far from running away with art, have turned with unprecedented confidence to artists to guide them. Time was, when they looked to the circus manager for direction; and when they thought they had no music unless they saw before them an enormous aggregation of performers, and unless they were regaled with a prodigious volume of sound.

Enough merely to mention that period, which was one of another reconstruction. Now, by quite different procedure, they are throwing themselves upon the governance of men of artistic force and conviction, like Hertz and Goldman, with the result that they are having the works of the great masters of tone put in their possession, and that they themselves are becoming insatiable appreciators. The garden remains surrounded, no doubt, with necessary bulwarks. The discipline and attention of modern out-of-doors audiences indicate that to be the case. Only, the borders of the inclosure have been unimaginably enlarged.

News from the "Roof of the World" is a thread usually woven of two strands, distinct each from the other, yet the whole thread, after all, spun from both. The first has to do with Indo-Tibetan affairs, the second with Sino-Tibetan relations, and it is the latter which recently has been drawn forward

more than has been the case for a decade. It is a matter worth understanding, too, not because it has to do, however vitally, with a land more than twice the size of present-day Germany, but because here, in the very heart of the largest and oldest of the continents, is just such another snarl as more than once through late years has in Europe bred hard feeling, if not overt trouble.

It is obvious that Great Britain, attempting the solution of so complicated a problem as Indian autonomy, must be instantly and intimately concerned in whatever conditions prevail in this neighbor state. It is the minor part of such interest which has to do with the trade crossing the long border, albeit, during 1923-24, that climbed close to the considerable total of 5,000,000 rupees. The greater interest lies, of course, in the fact that the Tibetan situation readily may affect affairs in the peninsula. This is not to imply that the Indian Government wishes to control Lhasa. It does not. In no least way does it interfere either with the internal administration or foreign moves of these mountain folk. On the other hand, it is wholly frank in saying no other Western power shall control them. It was the belief that Russian prestige was becoming paramount at the Potala and the fear of consequences that led to Younghusband's mission in 1904. As in the case of near-by Nepal, so of Tibet: Delhi entirely agrees with the policy of seclusion which has been adopted, standing ready, indeed, to co-operate with any plan to prevent the intrusion of unwelcome foreigners among those uplands.

Further, as to the struggle between Tibet and her soi-disant suzerain, China, India's inclination has been toward the maintenance of Tibet as an autonomous (therefore "buffer") state, rather than its absorption as a mere province of the vast Asian Republic. That inclination, however, though never dissembled, has found small expression, and two years ago, at the Washington Arms Conference, England was signatory to that pact bearing upon China, which in clear inference held Tibet as still an integral part of the country.

It scarce need be added that China herself holds but one view as to this. She clings, now as always, to that historic governmental tradition that any territory she has ruled once she rules still. Contrarywise, it is quite an open secret that the Lhasan authorities desire independence from Peking—more: they believe they have achieved it. During the chaotic days of the 1911 revolution, the Chinese garrisons and Ambans were expelled from the country, nor have these outward and visible signs of Peking's claim to overlordship been replaced. Today's anarchic state of affairs in what (for want of a better phrase) one must term the Chinese Government, beyond question has allowed Lhasa effective independence of any Chinese control, for this time at least.

Now appears the unusual factor in the unsettled equation. All the world knows that there are two principal lamas amid those Himalayan heights. He of Lhasa, called "Grand," assuredly is then "the" theocrat of the pair. A "Panshan" Lama dwells in the Tashilumpo lamasery, and so is known as the Tashi Lama, or sometimes (for short!) Chanpanrinpoche, which may be rendered "Jewel Among Great Scholars," and so may imply that he lays claim to the right to direct the spiritual, as apart from the temporal, rights and privileges of those 2,000,000 hill dwellers. A few months ago, and for reasons not yet generally apparent, there befell a disagreement between these gentlemen, a quarrel which resulted in the flight of the Panshan Lama from Tashilumpo and the temporary disorganization of that side of the dualized Government. He crossed into China, it transpires, and now a little-heeding world is told he is about to visit the republican capital. It is indicative of Peking's official state of mind that the Ministry has promptly set aside \$30,000 for the dignitary's entertainment. Now, none need be told that China has no superfluous money these troubled days, and if she prepares to spend any such sum as this on mere "trimmings of courtesy," there must be the hope of—well, a comfortable body-cloth back of the frills and fringes.

It would be as odd as interesting if this almost chance visit (rather, perhaps, "enforced") should result in some revision of the present de facto political order. Would it not, too, be a pleasant instance of the danger, as well as discomfort, for a nation even as for an individual, of trying to sit on two stools? That consummation, though, is not probable. Back in the closing weeks of 1913, a serious attempt to straighten out this threefold tangle was made at Simla, with China, Tibet, and India represented. It came to nothing: that sort of deadlock where three entirely different keys prove alike in inability to turn in any direction. With that result to an aboveboard and unheated discussion, it is not likely that an indirect and partisan-guided "way round" will lead much of anywhere.

In many rural communities in the United States, but more particularly in those of New England, the middle west and south, the annual camp meetings, conducted by one or more of the established religious organizations, have survived many disquieting changes. The camp meeting, as it has been known for a century or more, is an institution. The recurrence of the season in which it is held is looked forward to and awaited by clergy and laymen, and careful preparation is made for the observance.

Originally, according to accepted tradition, it was an institution identified more particularly with the Methodist Episcopal Church. But the general plan has been adopted and employed by those of other denominations, particularly in the south. It has a distinct appeal to the people of the country districts, despite the many modern devices which have come to relieve the former monotony of the farm.

Announcement was recently made of the opening of the annual camp-meeting session in New England. Many will be conscious of a desire to look in once more upon such a gathering. One does not forget, in a day or in a decade, the pleasant experiences of an earlier period. To the careless or the scoffer the setting might appear tawdry and uninviting. But outward appearances are not all. In the heart of everyone there is a reverence for the sincere, the earnest, wherever these are found. There will be unctuous sermonizing, the relating of "experiences," and the free-voiced singing of stirring familiar songs. There will be serious meditation, the exchange of honest views which have become convictions, and with all these the manifestation of a true desire to live and think aright. That, whether in camp meeting or elsewhere, approaches true worship.

It is hard to open to the beautiful those eyes long accustomed to ugliness and vulgarity. That is why billboards and "comics" do so much harm. The loveliness of the countryside is soon forgotten by those who learn to look for big billboards as its choicest crop. The child who delights in the colored supplement on Sunday can profit little by art classes during the week. We are too apt to accept the things of daily life as they are for a matter of course, and this is the reason, no doubt, why we put up with badly printed books and papers without a murmur, even without discomfort. The great public, whose idea of art is real oil painting, would probably think, if it thought on the subject at all, that the value of books and papers is purely commercial, and laugh at the suggestion of art having anything to do with them.

Certainly, we cannot compete in the art of making books with the early printers. But the promising sign is that the few have grown conscious of the difference and are doing what they can to restore beauty to the book. William Morris unquestionably had more to do than most men with the modern revival, just as he had in reminding the modern world that beauty is essential to the most ordinary things in daily use. The Kelmscott Press has been the inspiration of other presses in England, also in America, where for some years now there has been a distinct and encouraging effort to get printing out of the clutches of commerce. Some printers are working in the right direction, and some publishers begin to appreciate the fact. Some artists are designing type, and some are concerned with the designing of the book itself. The publication of a volume like "The 1924 Craftsmen Number, the American Printer," explains that in the trade, at least, beauty in book-making is becoming a widespread interest.

But this publication explains something else, which is that, while the recent improvement in type is great, less progress has been made in spacing and designing a page. Good type is indispensable, but it is not everything. As much depends on the way it is used, and a book from one of our more ambitious presses has only to be compared with the earliest printed books for us to realize how much we have still to learn. The old printers knew how to build up the beautiful page.

The mistake William Morris made was to think more of this building up than of legibility. In his finest, least overladen books the page may be beautiful to look at, but it is extremely difficult to read. The American, however, errs on the other side. If his type is good, its arrangement is not. He seems afraid that the public, like children, must have something easy to read or it will not read at all. His page is too often scattered, formless, weak. The "Craftsmen Number" reminds us of how much there is yet to be done before our book and type designers can flatter themselves upon their mastery of a beautiful art.

## Editorial Notes

The Christian Science Monitor printed on July 21 a cable from Paris reporting the demonstration in Strasbourg in protest against the application of French religious and educational laws to their community. The correspondent stated: "The real trouble is that the inhabitants are essentially Roman Catholics and are ready to revolt against any application of anti-clerical laws such as obtain in France by the present Government." By an inadvertence which the Monitor regrets, the headline over the item reported the protest as "against the action of Germany," when it was, of course, the action of France that was protested. It is a curious illustration of the disorder of thought in Europe that France, commonly regarded as a Roman Catholic country, should thus come under German condemnation, although Germany is usually classed as Protestant because of its endeavor to enforce laws for the separation of education from the church in a territory in which large numbers of Germans are resident.

## "The Prince" in Public

By SIR ALFRED ROBBINS

London, Aug. 23

In England are a number of princes—though nominally nothing like as many as before the war—but only one known to all as "The Prince." It seems almost an affront to even the most casual of readers to explain that that one is the Prince of Wales—Edward-Albert-Christopher-George-Andrew-Patrick-David, by baptismally combining the names of the patron saints of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, as well as of his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, in a comprehensive sweep, the whole Christian world. But he is not thus styled at home. To the populace he is "The Prince," to the family circle "David," and those who seek to show their intimacy with "the right thing" by calling him "Eddie" are flippantly as well as flagrantly wrong.

This is just one of the troubles that constantly beset the Prince of Wales. He is talked about rather than understood, gossiped over rather than known. During his visit to the United States fabulous tales will be abundant, fantastic fables invented all round. But the real man—eager to the point of impetuosity, plucky to the verge of imprudence, full of nerve—will remain hidden from the mass.

The Prince in many ways is the Peter Pan of English public life; but, though in some directions he remains "the boy who has never grown up," in others he displayed even in boyhood qualities that have gone far to insure the extraordinary success of his grown-up career. While he was still "Prince Edward" to the Court newsmen, and the present King was in his earliest period of Prince of Wales, the little fellow was suddenly called on to express his thanks for some special gift. To everyone's surprise, he at once mounted a chair, and spoke with an effortless good-humor which caused his illustrious father to exclaim, "I envy the young beggar's ease." It is an exclamation many a practiced speaker, listening to the Prince in later days, has unconsciously and fervently echoed from his heart.

Another of the promises of his youth has been fulfilled in a degree that has placed him in the forefront of popular affection, and that is his pluck. When he was a naval cadet on the Britannia in the ancient Devonshire harbor of Dartmouth, earliest made famous by Chaucerian allusion, he joined in the usual boyish escapades. Thereby he incurred the regulation punishment, meted out by and sometimes literally at the hands of the midshipmen, who had the juniors in their keeping.

Though the younger never "squealed," some body about the Court sought to curry favor with the late grandfather, Edward VII, by telling of the indignity thus done to the princely person. The King, with vivid remembrance of the thrashings suffered from his father, the Prince Consort, thought no less than a royal hand should be laid on the shoulder of the young man.

But the then Her-Apparent had been a naval cadet himself, and had gone through the same rough-and-ready hand-training in discipline. "If he deserves it, he ought to have it; and, if he gets it, he is sure to have deserved it." This, according to the gossip of the time, represented the Georgian, as against the Edwardian, view; and it prevailed.

The courage which was inborn, and the pluck to face punishment thus forcibly impressed, came to a most fruitful head immediately on the outbreak of war. The Prince, who was then at Oxford, like so many English boys bred to luxury and ease, at once turned to soldier-

ing; and, resembling the rest, he wanted without delay to be at the very front. He had the chance remarkably few of them possessed, to make a personal appeal to the Commander-in-Chief; and eagerly he pressed his desire to go into the firing-line. "It's all right about the succession," he exclaimed with boyish ardor; "there are four brothers to take my place if I am killed." "If I were sure of your being killed," rejoined the grim Commander-in-Chief, "I should have no difficulty. But I can't afford your being taken prisoner." And thus the Prince was never officially known to be in the front trenches, but it is a most striking example of wrongful identification by a cloud of witnesses, if he was not there often.

On returning from France—where, as he felicitously said in London's ancient Guildhall when presented with the City's freedom, "I found my manhood"—the Prince displayed a different type of courage, and showed it with equal tenacity. This was to resist the pressure brought to bear, sometimes even without intimation but from all sides, to take to himself a wife. But family, political, and social influences alike have failed to move him up to now in the matrimonial direction. Rumor has been abundant and oftentimes precise; but it was always from those who did not know the Prince.

When he came back, now close on a year since, he put the question aside as one on which there was no need for haste. "I have lost four years out of my young manhood," he said to a friend who had known him at Oxford, "and I intend to make them up." But, when four years had gone by, and report became unusually assertive, the same intimate ventured a query as to whether it then was true. "Don't believe it until you hear it from me," was the answer; and there came once more the old plea to Kitchener: "The succession is safe; there are three to take my place. Why trouble you?" All means that, when the Prince meets "the right woman," and feels there is no other in the world, that "right woman," if she returns his love, will be the next Princess of Wales. In essentials, it will once more be a case of

"Thou' father and mither and a' should go mad. O whistle, and I'll come tae ye, my lad!"

One who knows him best has told that, though what may be termed his "full dress speeches" are carefully prepared—and on state occasions under the supervision of the King and even, sometimes, the Prime Minister—the Prince sets himself to work on the approved draft, and turns the solemn phrases of advancing age into the semi-colloquial words of a young man. Only when satisfied that the sentences sound like himself does he attempt to memorize them; and even then, as those know who have heard him often, he is apt to interpolate on the spur of the moment some fresh phrase, which instantly appeals to an alert assembly. A chief cause of his oratorical success, indeed, is this very spontaneity; and any who have heard his most joyous deliveries must trust that it will never be dimmed.

It may be that, during this particular American visit, the Prince will make no set speeches. Yet, whenever he speaks, he is always worth hearing, for manner and matter alike; but those who would hear him at his best should pray to be present when he is "caught on the hop," and has to talk at a moment's call. An old French wit took credit that his best impromptu were the work of years. The Prince's best speeches are the inspirations of the instant; and to very few orators can such praise be paid.

## The Week in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—A contemporary, though not very modern, Ulysses has announced his intention of leaving here tomorrow on a voyage to Greece in a 20-foot sailboat, of which he is not only the "cook and the captain bold, and the mate of the Nancy brig," but also even the boat's builder. He is a young Greek, Demetrios Sigelakis, twenty-six years old, a seaman by inclination and some training. His boat, the Caracharis, or Shark, now pitches gallantly on the gentle waves at Pier A, Battery, almost unnoticed in the great harbor except for a few half curious, half skeptical sea dogs who hang over the iron railings to watch the last fond polishes. A tidy sum has been furnished by small contributions from his fellow-countrymen, and little remains but for tomorrow to roll around.

The Shark will travel entirely under her own sail, which can be manipulated by Sigelakis, as captain or boat's or seaman as the exigency demands, without his having to leave the so-called looking cabin. This cabin, also, is of a unique design, reinforced with iron supports in the hope that no wave will be able to carry it away. Sigelakis believes he can go the trip in two months, stopping leisurely along the way at the Azores, Gibraltar, Barcelona and Malta.

So many elements go into the construction of modern buildings that a temporary shortage of a supposedly unimportant material is consequential enough to cause a general slackening in building activity. Ashes, or at least the lack of them, caused this week a temporary depression in the whole construction market in New York City. They form the aggregate for a fireproofing compound used in commercial buildings, so that construction work as a whole can proceed only as fast as this can be applied. While the demand for ashes has been increasing, the supply, owing to the development of oil-burning equipment, has fallen off. The balance, therefore, has become wildly evened when the ash-burning equipment of some of the large carting companies broke down last week, the ultimate effect was a general slackening in orders for building materials. The equipment is working well again and the balance is now being restored; though not without the revelation of this curious interdependence.

The Better Business Bureau of New York City, which watches over the business community both to give advice on new enterprises as well as to thwart traps set for the unwary investor, has just issued a report of its recent activities and new projects. It has co-operated with the legal branches of the state government wherever court action was necessary; and has probably been even more effective in furnishing information about the records of questionable firms or persons and thus preventing them from doing business. Newspapers find the bureau useful for reference both in determining the reliability of prospective advertisers and in giving publicity in their news columns to new enterprises. A merchandise section is now being organized as a protection for shoppers. The finances for the new department, as well as for the bureau as a whole come from the business community, many of whose leading members are active on its committees.

Altogether, this has been a disturbing year for the pigeons at Madison Square Garden. First, there came the noisy and prolonged Democratic convention, when those pigeons who remained at home were kept awake at night till all hours, and in the days were prevented by the crowds along the sidewalks from taking their customary constitutional. Now, the old house is in and about the colonnade along the Madison-Avenue side of the Garden has been taken away bodily. Progress required the widening of the avenue into a bustling thoroughfare, and down went the pigeons' homes. Nor is this the end of their disturbances. The less luxuriously sheltered quarters which some of the older inhabitants have now taken around the roof will soon be lost shortly when the whole building is finally razed. This loss will be a serious one in the accommodations for pigeon colonies. There is a small but hospitable belfry in the Metropolitan tower near by, to be sure, but most of the new buildings do not have the old-fashioned cornices, so essential to the well-constructed nest. The Madison Square colony, it seems, must split up and emigrate to new places. The pigeons, of course, are undergoing their trials quite philosophically; for after all, they have to maintain the traditions of their ancestors who passed with such fortitude through that earlier gust of progress, the street-paving era.

A newly created post of golf supervisor for the City of New York, carrying a salary of \$4500 a year, for which civil service examinations are shortly to be held, appeared, until special attention was called to it in newspaper stories, to be going begging from lack of interest.

Though the post was not one that required special technical skill in golf, and the salary was said to be about that paid some well-known professional golfers, there were but eight applications. As soon as attention was called to the opportunity in the papers, however, the applications started pouring in within a day, and the total now may reach into the hundreds. Whether the tribute is due to the effectiveness of newspaper publicity or to the widespread interest in golf is a matter for debate, but in either case it is pleasing to the civil service officials, who expect to find a better man in the wider range of selection.

What many persons will consider one of the safest offers ever made is that of a gold medal to be awarded to the first American who in the next four years establishes a communication either with the inhabitants of the planetary magnetic forces of Mars. The offer is just announced by the directors of the Radio World's Fair to be held at Madison Square Garden from Sept. 22 to 28. Explicit reports of the messages or signals received must be sworn to before a notary public to be submitted in claiming the medal. Detailed tests, it is promised, will be made to verify the data offered. How the verification of the origin of the signals or forces can be made beyond reasonable doubt is not explained; and the disturbing thought is bound to arise that the medal, if it is awarded, and the presentation speech, if it is; are many may turn from gold to lead, and from honor to salt, if the "signals" should later be proven to have come not from Mars, but from some earthly freak of Nature, or something even less dignified.

Not the least important problem that has been taken up by the State in planning for the future of the swelling population of New York is that of where people shall play. A State Council of Parks is now co-ordinating the work of the commissions arranging for parks in various sections of the State, and a bond issue of \$15,000,000 to provide funds for acquiring desirable lands has been submitted to the electorate for approval at the November election. More than twelve large parks are now provided or planned and small appropriations are available for their upkeep and development. Two of those most recently planned are Tongue Mountain and Montauk Point. Tongue Mountain is a heavily forested peninsula jutting into Lake George, in the northern part of the State, which will have an area of about 6000 acres and will be ideal for camping. Montauk Point is on the eastern end of Long Island, a great rugged stretch. A private real estate dealer succeeded in obtaining some 11,000 acres there while the parking site was under consideration, but 1842 acres have been taken and, with plenty of camping spaces, have been taken and the development of the area for public recreation will be undertaken next year. The regular rush of people from the city to the open country at the week-ends during the summer may be expected to provide plenty of visitors.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### A British Woman Discusses Debts

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: In respect to an article in your valuable paper of Aug. 6, under the heading, "American Debt Lasting Theme Among Britons," may I as a British subject traveling in America, be permitted to say a few words? No one can deny that in spite of the cry of "Peace, peace," there is no peace between Britain and America, and can be none while the shadow of repudiated debt lies between them.

Your correspondent, Mr. Wile, misses the point entirely when he represents the average Briton as eager for the repayment of the debt incurred by the South during the Civil War. That he has written off as a bad debt.

What he does claim, and without which he can never be satisfied, is the nonrecognition and payment of money that was loaned, after the Civil War, for the very laudable object of helping several states to rehabilitate themselves.

Is it consistent in the citizens of a loudly proclaimed idealistic state to remain uniformly reticent about such an idealistic arrangement, to say nothing about making those honestly made debts good? (MISS) E. M. Windsor, Can.

[Presumably our correspondent refers to state debts contracted by southern states during the reconstruction period. As to whether these results of carpet-bag administration were "honestly made debts" there may be two opinions.—Ed.]